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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1908.

The Week.

Two criticisms will probably be directed against the currency bill which Senator Aldrich has prepared: one, that it is an "emergency currency bill" rather than a comprehensive measure of reform; the other, that it adopts a highly questionable principle in accepting State, municipal, and railway securities as a basis for this currency. The plan provides for emergency bank circulation not to exceed $250,000,000; secured, not by United States bonds, but by the collateral authorized for savings bank investments by the New York and Massachusetts laws; taxed at 6 per cent. to ensure its retirement when the emergency is past; and limited by the veto power of certain designated Treasury officials. The authorization of miscellaneous collateral is not a new idea; it has already been applied in the matter of collateral against public deposits. In the case of banknote issues, however, it would mark a distinctly vicious tendency. Banknote issues must be regulated on one of two principles—automatic expansion or contraction in response to the needs of a season's trade, or artificial limitation by requirement of a collateral security whose total amount is known and whose soundness is recognized by every citizen. To neither of these theories does the Aldrich plan conform. Automatic contraction gets no encouragement at all, except from the 6 per cent. tax upon the notes, and conceivably banks might not wait for the real emergency to apply for the extra circulation, but might use their new powers to help along such Wall Street inflation schemes as those of 1905 and 1906. As for arbitrary limitation, the note-issues would be restricted, short of the quarter-of-a-billion maximum, only by the extravagance of cities and railway companies in their recourse to the money market.

Rear-Admiral Brownson's letter of resignation is dignified, admirably phrased, and strong in its presentation of his case. With his attitude in regard to the command of hospital ships, we do not agree; in this matter, the President seems to us in the right. We have also had occasion to regret Rear-Admiral Brownson's zealous advocacy of a huge fleet, and his stanch support of the bureau system, which is, we hope, now in a fair way to be abolished. But against his treatment by the President, we cannot protest too strongly. Mr. Roosevelt has often enough preached to the country about its duty to the veterans. Well, here is a man who fought through two wars with honor to himself and his country, and who, until he dared to disagree with Mr. Roosevelt, held the most influential post in the navy. But all this is forgotten in the President's anger at Brownson's refusal to continue to serve after he had lost the President's confidence, and this veteran naval officer is reviled in precisely the same intemperate terms as were the colored troops whom Mr. Roosevelt suspected of "shooting up" Brownsville.

The Supreme Court has cut up by the roots one of President Roosevelt's pet laws. The Constitutionality of a Federal employers' liability act was gravely questioned when the measure was under debate. As soon as it was passed and put into effect, it was contested in the lower Federal courts. On appeal, the Supreme Court, though by a divided vote, pronounces it beyond the powers of Congress, and so void. Thus ends one more attempt to draw out of the interstate commerce clause whatever may occur to any President as desirable. What the court has now done is once more to deny that the power of Congress extends to "every conceivable subject, however inherently local," and to affirm again that there is an "authority of the States" which Congress cannot obliterate. The President has been jauntily secure about this particular law, his only complaint being that it was not sufficiently "thoroughgoing." In his last message he declared that it "should be" extended. But now its fundamental principle has been destroyed by the Supreme Court.

A splendid display of loyalty to the President, Secretary Taft's address in Boston last week surely was. Though the Secretary has not been long enough back from the Philippines to get fully in touch with public opinion, he plainly has discovered that thousands of the President's former admirers and unthinking supporters are now covering him with reproaches. But Mr. Taft, in identifying himself with Mr. Roosevelt, steps forward to take his share of the obloquy. What the Secretary had to say about the genesis of our recent panic and continuing business depression seems to us in general entirely sound. He repeated the familiar arguments about inflation, top-heavy speculation, and reckless strain upon capital and credit. But Secretary Taft ought to understand that there is a sharp difference between the economic and the political explanation and effects of the panic. After you have proved to demonstration that bad financiering caused financial disaster, the fact remains that widespread financial disaster will be laid to the charge of the President in office and the party in power. There is a brutal side to politics, as Mr. Taft's party illustrated in the case of President Cleveland in 1893-95, and it is simply the same kind of political brutality from which President Roosevelt and the Republican party are now suffering, and will suffer. The times are bad; hence the imbecile party in office must be turned out. That was the invincible syllogism which the Republicans employed in 1893, and they cannot dodge its application to-day. Now, this consideration evidently haunts the whole of Secretary Taft's speech. He put the policy of the President in as engaging a light as possible. It was the policy of simple honesty and legality; a brave fight against giant corporations, and so on. Yes, but it was primarily a *political* policy. Political success was Mr. Roosevelt's great aim; indeed, it was essential to his method. But panic and depression have made that success highly doubtful. There may be a recovery of it; but at present it is admitted in Washington that the President's course is completely blocked. Congress will not assent to a single item of his distinctive programme. Thus a halt has necessarily been called in the policy which was never anything if it was not politically triumphant. But Mr. Taft stakes his fortunes upon it. He still sees in it what De Quincey called a "dower of golden hopes." At present, however, it must be confessed that it is a crushing burden for any candidate to carry.

Twice since the passing of the "Virginia dynasty" has a President of the United States undertaken to name his successor. Singularly enough, the principal in the second attempt has been a thoughtful critic of the first. Theodore Roosevelt wrote in his Life of Benton:

> The Jacksonian Democracy was already completely ruled by a machine, of which the most important cogs were the countless officeholders, whom the spoils system had already converted into a band of political mercenaries. . . . Besides this, such an organization requires . . . to have as its leader and figure-head a man who really has a great hold on the people at large, and who yet can be managed by such politicians as possess the requisite adroitness. . . . Jackson liked Van Buren because the latter had served him both personally and politically—indeed, Jackson was incapable of distinguishing between a political and a personal service. . . . [The members of the kitchen cabinet] used his name and enormous influence with the masses, coupled with their own mastery of machine methods, to bring about the New Yorker's nomination.

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Who could have believed that these lines would one day apply with hardly more than a change of names to the ardent civil service reformer who penned them in 1886? If the Federal office-holders were "countless" then, what is to be said of their number to-day, when, despite the extensions of civil service rules, nearly 150,000 still remain outside the classified service? Washington gossip concerns itself just now with the prospect of having the First Assistant Postmaster-General, an official of the department charged with the destinies of 50,000 fourth-class postmasters, conduct the Taft campaign without giving up his post. To all appearances, Federal patronage is everywhere to be employed for the securing of Taft delegates.

The proposal to establish a commission to investigate and recommend changes in the tariff is backed this year by so loyal a Republican as Senator Beveridge. That it stands no chance at all of adoption is not due to any fear that such a commission would be dominated by free-traders, or that a really low tariff would result from its deliberations, but to the doctrine that to touch the tariff law at all would be to unsettle its structure so completely that it would be liable to topple over at any blow. For many years this has been good tariff logic, but it was seldom until this year that any one thought of applying it to other departments of legislation. The following extract from the correspondence of an important Republican paper is typical of what has been said since Congress convened this year about the revision of the reform legislation of 1905 and 1906, the rate law, the pure food law, the meat inspection law, and the like:

> Now that these enactments are on the statute books, and are in the main approved by the people, the legislators are not disposed to disturb them. The year just passed has unquestionably shown some defects in the laws in question, but the legislative leaders say that if an effort is made to correct the small defects the way might be opened for a general assault on the legislation, and so they are inclined to let the laws stand as they are.

Everybody agrees that, other things being equal, the less our laws are tinkered with the better. We are dealing now, however, with changes which, after such a trial as alone can demonstrate the qualities of any statute, commend themselves to the same wisdom that conceived the original laws. To refuse to amend amounts to a denial of the right to atone for a mistake or recognize a changed condition. The conception of these complete and self-sufficing statutes appears doubly strange when we contrast it with the traditional methods of our law-making. It is rare indeed to find all the law relating to a given subject in one place. As a rule, there is a nucleus somewhere, possibly far back in our national history, but to this are added amendments after amendments. Many of the methods of our lawmakers are to be condemned; but there has been a rough-and-ready flexibility about their work. The proposal to change all this, to draw the line at "reforming the reforms," is, to use a homely illustration, like trying to replace one of the loose-leaf railway guides by a duodecimo library edition of the time-tables, bound in morocco to last a generation.

Ambassador Aoki's declarations in San Francisco would seem to have omitted nothing that candor or fairness could demand. Japan's representative spoke almost wholly as a man and not as a diplomat; in response to a pertinent question he admitted that the Japanese people are probably resentful of the Pacific Coast's treatment of the Mikado's subjects, but drew an emphatic distinction between the attitude of the Japanese people and that of their government. He further asserted that the government was for peace, not on exaggerated grounds of amity, but because it was for the interest of Japan to keep the peace. Yet war the Mikado is bent upon, and war we are going to have, if the *Petite République* and other Paris papers know anything about it. It does not matter that the same French press is replete with accounts of Japan's marvellous activity in Korea and Manchuria, where, on the face of things, her interests should be enough to keep her from seeking foreign adventure elsewhere for years to come. If Japanese coolies come to Vancouver, they are formidable competitors. If they return to Japan, for reasons seemingly obvious to Vancouverites, it is because they are veterans, and the Mikado has recalled them with dire intent. Some day, educated Japanese will be reading interpretative books on "The Soul of the West," explaining why Americans refuse to believe the solemn assurances of the Emperor, foreign minister, Parliament, and diplomats of another nation, but do believe in patent medicines and Christian Science.

The announcement that the Marine Corps is recruited to its maximum strength, 8,700 men, and can accept no further applicants, is in startling contrast to the army, which was 20,178 short of its maximum on October 15, and is probably worse off to-day. The reason given for the success of the marines is the industrial depression; but this ought similarly to have affected the army. The causes, in our opinion, are deeper. In the first place, enlistment with the marines means an opportunity to see something of the world; and the navy is at present far better advertised than the army. Again, the discipline of the marines is much better than that of the army, which is torn by internal dissensions, and by dissatisfaction with the pay, and which has had many incompetent officers foisted upon it by the reorganization of 1901. The army is in politics; the marines are fortunately out of it. Whatever the latter's grievances, they are not publicly aired, officers are held to high standards of efficiency, and the corps makes a far better appearance whenever the two services are brought together, as in Cuba. In the marines there is a spirit which makes for soldierliness; in the army there is an indefinable something which is breeding unhappiness and discontent.

Europe is now temporarily frightening herself again with the "American Peril," or the "American Invasion." Not since Count Goluchowski unfolded its scaly horrors has that particular dragon received so much attention as during the past few weeks. At Paris an entire meeting of the Federation of Manufacturers and Merchants, which has a membership of some 4,000, was given up to a discussion of the crisis in America and its probable effects on Europe. Financial effects were, of course, primarily meant, but there was also an undercurrent of apprehension lest the depression in the United States should lead, as in 1893-95, to the "dumping" of a vast amount of American manufactures upon the defenceless shores of France. As a matter of fact, this has already begun, if we may credit trade reports. Both to maintain prices at home, and to make up for a slackened domestic demand, our protected manufacturers will be tempted to sell more goods abroad cheaper than ever before. Meanwhile, a good example of what American enterprise can do when it sets about it, is furnished by a series of articles in the *Westminster Gazette* describing how our beef exporters are gradually monopolizing the meat trade of England. Though present prices ought to give the English farmer a fair profit on cattle, there is a steady decline in the amount of English meat upon the market. Singularly enough, our dull cousins across the water ascribe our success in this matter to skill and organization, and wholly forget the tariff, from which all blessings flow—except when they don't.

To the majority of the German people the outcome of the second Harden trial will be almost a literal realization of justice as practised in the legendary kingdom where the verdict of guilty is followed by the dismissal of the accused and the imprisonment of the plaintiff. The sentencing of Maximilian Harden to four months' confinement in jail for criminal libel, after a lower court had decided in his favor on the same issues,

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will be taken by the world at large to mean that "high" influence was brought into play to minimize the impression of grave conditions in the German court and exalted military circles, produced by the writings in Harden's *Zukunft*. We do not mean to assert that pressure was brought to bear directly on the court: the administration of justice by the German tribunals has been generally regarded as above reproach. The testimony seems to have weighed against Harden. But when it is remembered that the testimony which counted against him was obtained by a startling reversal in the position taken by witnesses in the previous trial, the suspicion rises that in this direction pressure from on high had been exercised. An editor's going to jail is not a rare thing in Germany, and the editor of the *Zukunft* has every reason to believe that, in spite of his conviction, the effect of his revelations on the political and personal morality of a certain portion of the ruling classes will be a salutary one, while the bulk of the people will, we think, look upon him as a scapegoat rather than as an offender.

Italy has scarcely begun to settle down to the Nasi case when another political scandal involving maladministration and embezzlement comes to the front. The commission appointed to investigate the expenditure of the funds raised for the relief of the Calabrian sufferers in the earthquake of 1905 has presented a report laying bare corruption like the stealings from the Russian famine relief funds revealed last year. Of the sum of 40,000,000 lire ($8,000,000) contributed by the state and private charity, the great bulk has been wasted or misapplied. Money was distributed for political reasons, and the authorities were especially open-handed towards "sufferers" who were well off:

> The richer a man was, the more he received of charity, because his position enabled him to exercise pressure on his own behalf.

The tents for housing the real victims were given away in lots; one man received 120, another 30, and few homeless families got any tent at all. The commission publishes the names of twenty-five millionaires, among them a Senator and several noblemen, who received donations from the fund. It is hardly necessary to say that the Calabrian deputies have attacked the report on "patriotic" grounds, just as the Sicilians are attacking the prosecutors of ex-Minister Nasi. Other countries have been known to reveal similar symptoms of local patriotism in the case of prominent government-land grafters, and the like.

England is reported to be awakening to the seriousness of the problem of Asiatic immigration; yet every reason exists why the British public should have been awake for some years. In Australia, the question has long been a vital one. In the Transvaal, the crisis that has resulted from the refusal of thousands of Hindus to submit to the terms of the new registration act has been preparing for some time. Canada is only the latest and most conspicuous Imperial baby to cry out at the sight of the Oriental bogeyman. Still, Canada has to deal with a Power which, with all good will, has shown itself ready to insist on a decent degree of fairness for its subjects; and the practical British genius may be trusted to recognize the argument of facts. The case is different with the natives of India, whose natural protector is the British government itself; for the Hindus may bitterly complain that no class among them receives the protection due to it. Hindu coolies are not wanted in Canada, and Hindu traders are now being expelled from the Transvaal. Great, raw spaces like South Africa and Australia, with room seemingly for everybody for hundreds of years to come, are jealously guarded against the competition of the terrible brown man, whereas India, with a swarming population that has made the struggle for existence such a bitter one, is left open to the enterprise and ambition of the superior white man. In India, if anywhere, a tariff system that might build up native industries is conceivable; but such a measure would not be "thinking Imperially." On the other hand, when a small overflow of India's hungry millions seeks a living elsewhere under the British ægis, the colonies rise in fury against the threatened "competition."

When a newspaper that has been called, with such a show of reason, "the foremost journal of the world," changes hands, the event has its light to cast upon the whole drift of the age. That the proprietor of the London *Daily Express* should acquire the *Times*, is much as if the owner of the New York *Journal* should purchase the *Tribune*. All the protestations that might be made could not persuade the public that radical alterations of policy and of method would not ensue. Indeed, under the old control, the *Times* had suffered many unfortunate changes in recent years. Financial stress had led it into various questionable enterprises. Its credulous acceptance of the Pigott forgeries was a fearful blow to both pocket and repute. Of late years, it has too often pursued a malign policy in international affairs. It was almost as much responsible for the Boer war as it was for the war in the Crimea. Towards Germany, it has persistently followed a nagging and inflammatory course. For these and other reasons, its influence had visibly declined, yet it retained a prestige not equalled by that of any other newspaper in existence. It was, in the first place, the favored means of publicity for the leading men of the time. If Carlyle or Swinburne had a letter to write to any newspaper, it was certain to be sent to the *Times*. Furthermore, the columns of the *Times* were a sort of refuge for the oppressed of other nations. Manifestoes from Egypt and Bulgaria and Macedonia and Montenegro were regularly sent to it. But its supreme reputation was won by its unexampled corps of foreign correspondents. Its readers might feel sure that, if anything of importance happened anywhere, the *Times* would be certain to have a correspondent on the spot to telegraph an intelligent account. Blowitz was a sort of unaccredited ambassador to France, and let the *Times* into many a secret of diplomacy. His securing for it in advance a copy of the Treaty of Berlin was one of the most famous "scoops" of newspaper history.

Above and beyond all these titles to distinction, there was for years a quality in the *Times* which really gained for it the name of "The Thunderer." This was its ability to hit English public opinion between wind and water. When it spoke, its voice was really that of England. This did not mean that it set about shaping men's thoughts; it was rather assiduous in finding out what the average man's thoughts were, and then uttering them like a threatening Jove. This is not an exalted conception of the journalist's function—to lead by following; to give back to the public what it first gives to you; such a theory of the conduct of a newspaper may, however, lead to the appearance of extraordinary power. When an editor cries aloud what he has first heard ten thousand people saying, he is certain to appear a miracle of wisdom—to that ten thousand. The plan also has its embarrassments. Sometimes the *Times* found the popular oracles dumb, or mistook them. In 1880, for example, it misread the political signs, and was totally surprised by Gladstone's victory in the general elections. It is thus a sort of journalism not wholly admirable, not entirely consistent, not always successful, for which the London *Times* has stood all these years. But it was of a high type, admittedly; dignified and intelligent; and it is a melancholy reflection that the flashy and clamorous journalism has now pushed it to the wall. This concerns not merely the newspaper business. It shows which way popular taste is inclining. If every people has as good political representatives as it deserves, and as worthy priests, it certainly has as good newspapers. Just at present, England (to say nothing of other lands) seems to think that the newspapers she has had have been too good for her.

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THE GOVERNOR IN THE MESSAGE.

At a time when the attention of the whole country is fixed upon the Governor of New York, in a degree unequalled since the days of Tilden and Cleveland, his annual message can but have unusual importance. It will be heard, not only by the State, but by the entire nation. And men will search it, not so much for particular measures, as for its revelation of the whole temper and attitude of the man who wrote it. People rightly infer that the way in which an executive deals with the affairs of a State is the surest earnest of the methods he would apply to national concerns. He that is faithful in that which is little will be found faithful in that which is much.

Scrutinizing Gov. Hughes's message from this point of view, men will find it illustrating his habit of absorbing himself in the business in hand. He is one who sticks to his job. Having, as he once phrased it, taken a retainer from the people of New York, he attends strictly to their business. If any one had imagined that the talk about Hughes as a Presidential candidate would lead him, as Governor, to produce some "views" for general consumption, a reading of the actual message will show how that would be to misjudge the man. It is a straightforward, unemotional, and thoroughly businesslike document, with no thought but of State affairs. There is not a word in it which a lawyer would call, in a Governor's message, *aliunde*.

More suggestive still is the progressive disclosure of the Governor's way of looking at public problems and searching out for evils their appropriate remedies. It is clear that he casts about, first of all, for some general principle. Having once grasped that, he proceeds to explain and enforce its necessary consequences. In his recommendations, whether about trust companies in the banking business, racetracks in the gambling business, ballot reform or primary reform, we can see that a principle is always operative in Mr. Hughes's mind. Equally visible is his steadiness of purpose. The quiet way in which he urges the widening of the scope of the Public Service Commissions, so as to bring the telephone and telegraph companies within their jurisdiction, is the best answer to those who assert that the Governor is a "reactionary." The difference between him and some men is that he can progress without yelling. One careful step after another is his method; and that he moves forward without clamor or abuse, does not alter the fact that he moves forward.

The most "sensational" part of the message is that relating to the racetracks. But it is sensational only in the meaning of being unexpected. Here, too, the treatment is throughout simply to apply the dry light of reason, and to appeal for essential justice. The principle from which the Governor proceeds is primarily legal. Here is an explicit provision in the Constitution, with its direction to the Legislature to pass laws against poolselling and bookmaking, so that they may be neither "authorized nor allowed within this State." On the other side, the Governor finds the tricky racing law which, while pretending to comply with the Constitution, nullifies it. This is wholly repugnant to the legal mind of the Governor. Without heat, and with only an incidental reference to the "demoralizing influences" and "economic waste" involved in the permission of public gambling, Mr. Hughes demands that the Legislature "carry out the clear direction of the people," and comply with the Constitution. The artificial discrimination between gambling on one side of a high fence and on the other, he declares to rest on "no distinction that is justified to the popular mind." Thus does the Governor put himself in the lead of a reform which is as much demanded on legal as on moral grounds. If the laws are not to be brought into contempt by indirection, and if thousands more are not to be tempted to their ruin by gamblers whom the Constitution outlaws, but whom the statutes practically license, then the Legislature must give heed to these recommendations of the Governor.

Turning to the other contentious parts of the message—those relating to a fairer and surer form of the ballot, and to greater freedom of the party primaries and party nominations—we find Gov. Hughes following the same path to his goal. In this case, his principle is simply that of democracy itself. All parties and all candidates should be given an equal chance, and no more, on the ballot; every voter should be free to choose the men he pleases for the different offices, and clearly to express his choice. Under our present ballot, these fundamentals are notoriously wanting; therefore, the Governor urges the simpler and more equitable form commonly known as the Massachusetts ballot. This is distasteful to machine politicians, but it is favored by ballot-reformers. By neither is Gov. Hughes apparently so much influenced as by his desire that the people be given the fullest expression of their wishes in elections. The same motive leads him to advocate primary reform and direct nominations. He would see the members of all parties protected by law from "despotic proceedings" in the name of party.

Gov. Hughes's second message could not, in the nature of the case, make so deep an impression as the first. But the two are of a piece. The later one shows that the qualities by the display of which the Governor burst upon the world a year ago as a man of first-class calibre, still animate him. Any State, any nation, is lucky that can command the services of a man so clear-headed, so forward-looking, so steadfast.

THE PROPOSED BANK LAW.

With the report of the State Superintendent of Banking, submitted to the Legislature January 1, and with Gov. Hughes's emphatic comments in his message of the same day, the question of the remodelling of the law which governs the New York banks and trust companies is now fairly before the public. In these two documents the salient points of the problem are presented with a clearness and force which make possible a grasp of the issue, even by the citizen unfamiliar with the intricacies of banking.

Superintendent Williams thus introduces his discussion:

> In my judgment nothing will meet the situation with fairness to the interests of the banks, of the trust companies, and of the public which deal with both, which does not require that each distinct field of operation should carefully be delimited and that any corporation transacting business in a particular field shall be subject to the obligations and restrictions which pertain to that field. Whatever reserves, or other restrictions, may be deemed advisable with reference to demand deposits in the case of a bank should be equally obligatory with reference to the same sort of deposits in the case of a trust company. Similarly, the savings bank business is a distinct field, and business of this sort should be transacted only by institutions subject to the restriction of the savings bank law.

Mr. Williams proposes, in the matter of banks that have opened "savings departments" which pay interest, and which, as the law now stands, are protected by no special safeguards beyond those imposed on ordinary commercial accounts, that "the investment of such deposits should be limited to securities approved for savings banks"; and he advises that the savings deposit business opened by business concerns, such as department stores, should be prohibited by law. Turning, then, to such trust companies as conduct a pure deposit banking business—that is, which receive deposits subject to check and repayable on demand—Mr. Williams advises that every trust company in a city of over 800,000 inhabitants shall "at all times have on hand a reserve fund equal to at least 15 per cent. of the aggregate of its deposits," and that the whole of this reserve shall be lawful money. But he makes the highly important stipulation that, in estimating the total deposits on which such reserves must be kept, there shall be excluded, first, deposits held in trust, "the disposition whereof is wholly within the control of the trust company as executor, administrator, etc."; and, second, "time deposits not payable within thirty days," and represented by certificates bearing such stipulation. This suggestion we regard

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as not only wise, but as essential to any comprehensive reform.

The deposits thus excepted represent the class of business with a view to which the present trust law was framed. Requirement, against such deposits, of the same cash reserve as against deposits repayable on demand and subject to such a run as that of last October, would be as manifestly unfair as to require maintenance of such a cash reserve by an individual executor or trustee. The Bankers' Committee, in our judgment, with the exception of A. S. Frissell, missed this point completely. In advising a 15 to 25 per cent. reserve on all deposits of the companies, the bankers proposed what appeared to us a distinct injustice to such institutions as have continued to do the old-fashioned "trust company business" and nothing else. Mr. Williams also urges the necessary imposition of severe penalties on any trust company officer who evades the "time deposit notice" by private agreement for repayment in advance of the certificate's maturity.

So far, good; there remain, however, one or two points on which the Banking Superintendent's plan fails, we think, to meet all needs. Glancing over the broad field in which trust companies may, under the law, invest demand deposits while banks may not, he advises restriction on the amount of funds which an institution may thus invest, but he would not forbid the use of demand deposits for such investment. Furthermore, while recommending a 15 per cent. cash reserve against such deposits in trust companies, he would increase the required reserve of State banks to 25 per cent., of which 10 per cent. may be placed with other institutions. This discrimination Mr. Williams bases on the statistics of actual exchange of checks, showing that such daily drafts on trust company deposits average only 7 per cent. of the similar drafts on banks. From this, he reasons that "a large proportion of the trust companies' deposits are inactive," and do not, therefore, require the maximum reserve. This inference we cannot accept, in so far as it applies to demand deposits. The safeguard of reserves and the restriction on investments are applied, not with a view to what depositors are doing every day, but to what they may do in a day of panic. In 99 per cent. of the days during which the banks do business, a nominal reserve and the widest permission for use of demand deposits would probably cause no trouble. It is such days as October 21 which the law must always keep in mind; and no law can meet the emergency unless it recognizes that the depositor's power to take out cash instanter, and not his presumed or customary *wish* to do so, is the root of danger.

Holding this belief, we regard the remarks of Gov. Hughes of the highest value:

> It was evidently the original legislative intent that the different classes of financial institutions should confine their public service to their own particular spheres. Lack of a clear differentiation between the functions of each class and confusion as to statutory limitations have prevented the holding of these institutions strictly within the original lines of their intended activity. As a result the encroachment of one upon the legitimate field of another has ensued. It was not the original legislative intent that the trust company should engage in commercial banking, trespassing upon the field of the bank of discount. It was not the original legislative intent that the bank of discount should engage in the business of a savings bank.

To us, this appears as not only sound finance, but as plain common-sense.

WALL STREET VINDICATED.

To avoid being classed with the malefactors, we begin by saying that we refer to Wall Street as an institution. With the dealings of individuals in Wall Street we are not here concerned. They may be as predatory as you please. Nor do we mean to speak of the wisdom or folly of the enterprises and speculations which have had their birth in the shadow of Wall Street. It is not a question of such operations being "vindicated": some of them never can be except by the disgrace and ruin of the operators. Putting all these things to one side, there remains that Wall Street which is, as Major Henry L. Higginson calls it in his *Atlantic* article, "The money shop of our country." And what we wish to do is to point out how convincingly the course of events during the past year has shown that this institution is still discharging accurately its old functions.

Wall Street has demonstrated again that it is the financial barometer of the nation. Of course, it often records fluctuations which have no meaning except a temporary one. There are sometimes flurries in the Street, corners and squeezes, manipulated prices, which signify no large change in the financial weather. This everybody understands. But when, during a long period, Wall Street is set foul, foul weather is certain. In other words, when the great finance of this country has thoroughly discounted a future event, that event is bound to come. This was disputed by foolish people all last spring and summer. Myopic optimists could not see the facts: in the steady depression of the stock market, they perceived only the machinations of wicked men. This was the view which the President took in his Provincetown speech. Into his ken, the real function of the money shop of the country had not at that time swum. And when the storm finally broke, there were multitudes whose first angry thought was to run and smash the barometer which had foretold its coming!

A knowledge of the truth has since been making its painful way. People have discovered, as Major Higginson says, that it is of no avail to call Wall Street "hard names." Whether we like the individuals connected with it or not, the thing they do, in their united capacity, is both useful and indispensable. They bring to bear upon trade and finance a collective judgment which is more valuable than that of any one banker, merchant, manufacturer, or any one group of business men. It is a judgment, too, backed by the hazard of great fortunes. Hundreds of men, with thousands of millions at stake, give their nights and days to the closest scrutiny of the widest facts obtainable, and their inference, after comparing notes and checking off data, must be nearer the truth than that of observers less skilled. It is the business of these men, thus equipped, to "make a market," in Bagehot's phrase; and when their deliberate opinion is that the market should be made continuously lower, the prophecy of slackening industry and a time of depression is almost infallible. At all events, it is the surest word of prophecy we have. During all the months before the October panic, Wall Street's indications of coming trouble were treated by many as only so many Cassandra warnings; but the prudent foresaw the evil and hid themselves—or their money.

Another way in which the hard fact has again put the uses of Wall Street beyond cavil, is in the proof that it still is the financial brain of the nation. That the West was at last financially independent of the East, we heard many asserting as the country entered into the penumbra of depression. Look at the vast agricultural and mining resources, consider the banking deposits, in the States bordering the Mississippi and beyond. How could a disturbance in Wall Street shake that solid structure of prosperity? This question was asked triumphantly in the West; and even in the East magazine editors were gravely appealing to financial writers for articles showing that Wall Street might go to the bow-wows without affecting the proud and independent West. Even in the panic week, the Chicago and St. Pau and Kansas City newspapers made light of the comic fright of Wall Street. New York banks might suspend, but just watch the great institutions of the West. Well, we did watch them, and saw them almost immediately fall into greater straits than our own. Any other result was, from the first, unthinkable. With capital now one of the most fluid things on earth, it was certain to go where capital was most sought and could be best employed. That place was Wall Street. To it, as Major Higginson writes, goes the man who would "build a railroad or factory, or open a mine." He

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comes to Wall Street to hunt for capital when he begins his enterprise, and he returns when he needs more to prosecute it. Consequently, if there is anywhere in the land money seeking investments, it responds, as quickly as the *jinn* to the rubbing of the ring, to a summons from the place where investments seek money. In fact, from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 of Western money was in Wall Street all along. This is the main reason why it is folly to talk of the possibility of Wall Street's being dangerously ill while the rest of the country is in sound health. It is equivalent to saying that a man with a violent brain fever is fit to run a foot-race.

Wall Street has justly to bear the burden of many sins. That is one reason why it is popular to lay others wrongfully at its door. But leaving personalities and particular operations out of view, Wall Street may be thought of as a scientific instrument to measure financial movements. It is the province of science to predict; and in the presence of ample fulfilment, we cannot deny that the predictive function of Wall Street has once more been placed beyond dispute.

HILPRECHT AND HIS PREDECESSORS.

The Hilprecht case is before us again —this time through a resolution of the American Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, declaring that "charges reflecting on American-Oriental scholarship have been publicly made against Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht," and asking him for a "complete reply." This resolution but echoes that of the American Oriental Society. Professor Hilprecht, however, maintains a stubborn silence. We need not repeat here the details of the indictment; it is enough to say that he is accused of lying persistently in regard to his excavations at Nippur. He declared that he had personally discovered certain clay tablets (the so-called "Temple library"), which were in reality unearthed by Dr. John Henry Haynes, field director of the expedition of the University of Pennsylvania; and he gave this "Temple library" at Nippur as the source of certain tablets which had been purchased or discovered elsewhere; in fine, he had deliberately and elaborately falsified scientific records. The evidence in support of these charges has convinced the experts; and the simplest explanation of Professor Hilprecht's failure to clear himself is that he cannot.

This affair, extraordinary as it is both in motive and action, is not without precedent. We do not refer to the vulgar forgeries of literary and artistic wares, intended to empty the pockets of the unwary collector. To this sordid level Professor Hilprecht has not sunk. Nor are Ireland's spurious Shakespeare play, "Vortigern," Macpherson's Ossian, and Chatterton's Rowley poems quite in the same class with Hilprecht's tablets, though in each of these cases a not ignoble ambition for fame rather than mere money did, in part at least, prompt the deception. There is a closer resemblance to Solon's supposed forgery of a line in Homer's Catalogue of Ships, in order to prove that Salamis belonged to Athens; or Onomacritus's forgery of oracles of Musæus and Bacis; or such classical forgeries as the Letters of Phalaris. Professor Hilprecht, however, is not accused of manufacturing his tablets out of whole clay; we may liken him to a scholar who, in order to develop or sustain a pet theory in regard, say, to Menander, should declare that irrelevant fragments of papyrus found in Elephantine were parts of a play of Menander dug up at Ichgaou.

The most notable instance in point is probably that of John Payne Collier. The story, as told in the "Dictionary of National Biography," throws light, we think, on Professor Hilprecht's performance. Collier, like Hilprecht, was a scholar of indubitable attainment. In 1852 he announced in a letter to the London *Athenæum* that he had bought from a bookseller for thirty shillings a Second Folio of Shakespeare, 1632, annotated throughout in a hand of about the middle of the seventeenth century. On nearly every page were changes in punctuation, cancellings, stage directions, and textual emendations. In the same year, 1852, Collier printed "Notes and Emendations to the Plays of Shakespeare," said to include all the "essential" manuscript annotations. Then in 1853 Collier got out a one-volume edition of Shakespeare, with these anonymous corrections incorporated wholesale in the text, without a mark to distinguish them. These readings were attacked by such scholars as Dyce, Knight, Staunton, Halliwell, and C. W. Singer, but Collier's reply was that his critics were actuated by the meanest motives. Professor Hilprecht, we may note, denounces the proceedings against him as "cowardly." But to return to Collier—in 1854 he "discovered" his own long-lost shorthand notes of Coleridge's lectures on Shakespeare and Milton, delivered in 1811; and in 1856 he published the "Seven Lectures," together with interesting particulars of his early intercourse with Coleridge and Wordsworth. These "Lectures" were gravely suspect, but since they were professedly worked up from Collier's own notes, no complete proof of inaccuracy could be adduced. Finally, in 1858, Collier reached the climax of his career by issuing a six-volume edition of Shakespeare, in which he declared his conviction that his corrections "were made not from better manuscripts, still less from unknown printed copies, but from the recitations of actors."

Up to that time Collier's folio had never been submitted to experts. But some years earlier he had given it to the Duke of Devonshire, whose successor in 1859 turned it over to the British Museum for examination. At once the frauds appeared gross and palpable. The manuscript notes were seen to be recent fabrications, the seventeenth-century hand merely imitated. Indeed, many of the notes had been first written with modern pencil and then traced in ink. Collier contented himself with denying that he had written either the ink-notes or pencillings; but, like Professor Hilprecht, he refused to discuss the matter farther. The textual critics then analyzed his other work, and found out that a number of the Shakespearean documents published by Collier had been similarly doctored. A reference to Shakespeare, for example, had been inserted in one of the papers of Edward Alleyn, the actor. Indeed, it is now believed that a dozen different documents which Collier had personally discovered and published were purely the product of his imagination. His lengthy reply to these later accusations is described as "weak, disingenuous, and ineffective."

So much for the facts. No one theory wholly accounts for them. In general, his character was irreproachable: he was described by Lord Campbell as "a most honorable man." In his social relations, he was genial and kind-hearted. His labors as an historian of English literature, and particularly of the drama, had won for him an enviable reputation. But apparently he was not content with such fame as he might attain by fair means. He wished to eclipse every one in his own field, and to that end he sacrificed everything. He may have had an imagination which made it impossible to distinguish between truth and falsehood. Such an infirmity is not rare outside the realm of scholarship. But the writer in the "Dictionary of National Biography" believes that in literary matters Collier "was apparently devoid of conscience"; and that probably he had always thought of himself as living up to a motto from Milton prefixed to one of Collier's earlier works: "I have done in this nothing unworthy of an honest life and studies well employed." Professor Hilprecht also may be quite as conscious of his own rectitude.

"THE FORSAKEN MERMAN."

An interesting literary parallel is briefly presented in the London *Nation* of December 14 by L. I. (Louise Imogen?) Guiney—the likeness between Matthew Arnold's "Forsaken Merman" and "The Deceived Merman" in "Romantic Ballads Translated from the Danish" by George Borrow, London, 1826. The resemblances between this earlier work and Arnold's most popular poem are sufficiently striking to warrant

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have established local sections under the general society. Philology still refuses to be locally subdivided, in spite of hard times and costly journeyings. The association expressed its sympathetic interest in the movement in the Eastern States towards uniform college entrance requirements in the classics, expressed in identical terms, with announcement of the texts required in each of the next four or five years, after the method now made familiar by the Rhodes examinations. Prof. Francis W. Kelsey was elected president of the Archæological Institute and Prof. Mitchell Carroll of George Washington University, secretary. The new president of the Philological Association is Prof. Charles E. Bennett of Cornell. The next meeting of the two societies will be held in Toronto, Canada.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR.

The sudden death of Professor Seymour of New Haven, December 31, brings sadness to the hearts of all classical scholars in the land. During the twenty-seven years in which he nobly represented Greek letters at Yale he made himself familiarly known to every school and college in which Greek was studied. His sound scholarship, which was conspicuous in all that he said or wrote, and his absolute freedom from display of doubtful erudition, gained him universal respect.

He was born in 1848 in Hudson, Ohio, where his father, Nathan Perkins Seymour, was professor of Greek in the Western Reserve College. He was thus early inspired by that love of classical studies which governed his whole life. He took his bachelor's degree in 1870 at the Western Reserve, and afterwards studied at Berlin and Leipzig. He was professor of Greek at the Western Reserve from 1872 to 1880, when he was called to the chair of Greek at Yale, which he held until his death. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Western Reserve in 1894, from the University of Glasgow in 1901, and from Harvard University in 1906. He was president of the Archæological Institute of America, chairman of the Managing Committee and trustee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Massachusetts, honorary member of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies of London and of the Archæological Society of Athens.

We cannot attempt to mention all Professor Seymour's editions of Greek authors and other valuable contributions to classical learning, many of which appeared in the College Series of Greek Authors, of which he was coeditor with Profs. John Williams White and Lewis R. Packard. His little volume of "Selected Odes of Pindar" (1882), with excellent notes, first made Pindar easily accessible to our students. His most elaborate work, that on which his reputation as an author will undoubtedly rest, has just been published, "Life in the Homeric Age." This book (reviewed in the *Nation* of November 21, 1907, p. 472) is the fruit of many years of close and careful study of the Homeric poems and the traditions of the Homeric age, and its value to students of Homer can hardly be overestimated. His wise and careful method of dealing with disputed questions is perhaps best seen in his Introduction, especially where he discusses the present stage of the "Homeric Question." He thus states his general position (p. 13):

> At present, and for the chief questions before us, we are obliged to consider the Homeric poems as units, although we may hope that in secondary matters archæology will come to the help of philology in determining what passages are to be regarded as containing particularly ancient material, and what must be recognized as of comparatively late composition.

While he does not maintain that the Iliad and the Odyssey are "due to a single poet in the sense in which 'Paradise Lost' and 'Paradise Regained' are the work of John Milton," he still believes that a real poet, "whom we and the Greeks call Homer, used with absolute freedom the poetic material which he in common with other bards had inherited, and which had been gathering for generations by a process of gradual accretion, and that additions were made to the poem by his successors." He further says:

> The stamp of a great personality seems to lie upon each of the two poems. These poems have such unity as cannot be explained if they are the work of several poets.

Not many years ago this would have seemed to many an antiquated view of the matter. But Seymour fully appreciated the complete revolution in the whole Homeric Question which recent discoveries in Crete and other lands have made, carrying us back (in many points) to what was believed a hundred and fifty years ago, before Wolf's "Prolegomena" was written. He says (p. 35):

> No scholar would now set the Trojan War before the age of the palace of Cnosus, in which thousands of written documents are found. The art of writing was known, then, not merely in the poet's own age, but also in that of his warriors and his warriors' grandfathers.

Whatever view we may take of the disputed relationship of the Cretans, Egyptians, Mycenæans, and Achæans, there can be no doubt that alphabetic writing was well known in the Ægean lands long before the Homeric poems came into being. In Arthur Evans's circular, issued a few weeks ago, asking for help to finish his work in Crete, he declares that this work has carried back the date of alphabetic writing on Greek soil two thousand years. If all this had been known in Wolf's day, it is hardly conceivable that the famous "Prolegomena" would have been written. The further question of the relation of the Greek alphabet to these older forms of writing is the most important of those in which (in Seymour's words) "archæology will come to the aid of philology" in due course of time. Some ominous hints in this direction have already been given. Among the 174 characters which Mr. Evans has given us in print from the Cretan inscriptions, most of which are probably syllabic, there are ten or twelve which can easily be recognized as wonderfully like older Greek letters. And we must hope that some explanation may be given of the startling similarity to Greek letters of some twenty of the marks on pottery found by Petrie in the tombs of Abydos, of the first and twelfth Egyptian dynasties, which even the reduced "Berlin chronology" assigns to the years 3000 and 1789 B. C. and most Egyptologists place much earlier. Of these characters Petrie can now suggest only the cautious and unsatisfactory explanation:

> A great body of signs—a signary—was in use around the Mediterranean for several thousand years: whether these signs were ideographic or syllabic or alphabetic in the early stages we do not know; certainly they were alphabetic in the later stage.

He adds: "The history of the alphabet is as old as civilization."

Seymour's remarks on Homer must be read with an understanding of these discoveries and their new perplexing questions. Scholars are to be greatly congratulated that this valuable work was finished and published during the author's lifetime; and it is pleasant to remember that he himself lived to see the beautiful volume and to hear and read its well-merited praises. It will remain a lasting memorial of a scholar whose influence in the cause of learning has been great and will be enduring. The loss of such a man is a heavy blow to all who could appreciate his work; but it falls with far greater weight on those to whom he was endeared by friendship and affection. These feel that his early death has bereft them of what was an important part of their own lives.

W. W. GOODWIN.

Cambridge, Mass., January 2.

Among Professor Seymour's books may be mentioned: "Introduction to the Language and Verse of Homer," 1885; an edition of the Iliad, books i.-vi., 1887-90; "Introduction and Vocabulary to School Odyssey," 1897; and "Homeric Vocabulary," 1889. Professor Seymour was a highly valued contributor to the *Nation*, for which he reviewed many of the more important books on Homer and the Homeric age.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

While Longfellow was teaching at Bowdoin, he wrote to a friend that the best way to study a language thoroughly was to write a grammar of it; and in his early years he prepared a number of school books for use by his classes at the college. These books are now much sought after by collectors. His first effort was to translate the "Elements of French Grammar," by M. Lhomond, and to prepare a volume of "French Exercises" to accompany it. Both were printed in 1830 at the local press in Brunswick. Sometimes the two books were bound separately, sometimes in one volume, with the label "French Grammar and Exercises." The "Grammar" should have errata slips pasted in at pp. 34, 38, 60, 73, and 78. These slips were twice printed, the earlier in smaller type. The title-pages of these two books read simply "By an Instructer." In the second edition, 1831, this was altered to "By H. W. Longfellow, Professor of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College." After the "Grammar and Exercises" the next issue was the "Manuel de Proverbes Dramatiques," a collection of short plays chosen from a French work of similar title published in eight volumes, 1768-1782. The first plan was, evidently, to publish this selection in two volumes, and the earliest issue has "Tome I" on the label and contains 156 pages only. The

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second issue has the same title, but has 288 pages (the last misprinted 188). In the first printing the title of one of the sketches was misprinted "Diette" for "Diète"; and the types of a considerable part of the book were reset for the second issue. The next year, 1831, appeared "Le Ministre de Wakefield," Boston. This seems to have been merely a reprint of a Paris edition, and it is doubtful if Longfellow did more than select it as one volume of his Cours de Langue Française. A contemporary advertisement of this series announces the following issues:

Vol. I. Elements of French Grammar—With Notes and Exercises.
Vol. II. Le Ministre de Wakefield.
Vol. III. Proverbes Dramatiques.
Vol. IV. Selections in French Poetry.

The last was, apparently, never published.

Two text-books for his Italian classes, a "Syllabus de la Grammaire Italienne" and "Saggi de Novellieri Italiani," were published in 1832. The earliest copies of the Grammar have a misprint "la traité" in line 13 of the "Avertissement," p. [iii]. This page was reprinted and "la" corrected to "le." Longfellow prepared no grammar for his classes in Spanish (though from one of his letters it is known that he contemplated doing so). He did, however, prepare a reader, "Novelas Españolas," Griffin, Brunswick, 1830. The leaf "Al Lector" was twice printed. In the original form there are seven words in the last line; in the reprint two words only.

The above notes are, for the most part, made from the copies in the collection of the late J. C. Chamberlain. They will be more fully described in the Bibliography which Mrs. Chamberlain is having printed at the De Vinne Press. First editions and earliest issues in choice state are rare.

Hiersemann of Leipzig has just published a second and enlarged edition of Comte Émile de Budan's "Bibliographie des Ex-Libris," an octavo of 68 pages, with 34 reproductions. Two hundred copies only are printed for sale. The same publisher is about to issue a volume of Ex-Libris by Georges Hantz, director for twenty-three years of the Museum of Decorative Arts at Geneva, and himself an engraver. The volume will contain 25 plates on copper, and only 100 copies will be issued.

The Anderson Auction Company of this city will sell on January 8 and 9 the library of Lewis H. Brittin of Englewood, N. J. It is largely made up of books relating to the Indians and Western Americana, but includes also first editions of Dickens's "Memoirs of Grimaldi," 1838, with the plate "The Last Song," in the earliest state; Gray's "Poems," 1768; and Lowell's "Fable for Critics," 1848. The series of publications of the Bibliophile Society is the longest ever offered at auction; and besides the André Journal, the Horace, and the Lamb Letters, it includes the two Thoreau volumes printed by the society from Mr. Bixby's manuscripts. On January 13, 14, and 15, the same company sells the library of H. F. Vories of New Orleans, including an unusual series of books on the French Revolution and the Napoleonic period, many in handsome bindings. In addition there are a few items of Americana, books illustrated by Cruikshank and Leech, and first editions of Dickens and Thackeray. On January 17 the same firm offers a collection of Civil War autographs, including a number of naval items.

On January 16, the Merwin-Clayton Sales Company of this city offers a miscellaneous collection, including a manuscript Book of Hours of the fifteenth century; a copy of the "Narrative of Col. Ethan Allen's Captivity," Boston, 1779; "Poems" of the Brontë Sisters, 1846, with Smith, Elder & Co.'s imprint; and first editions of Dickens's Christmas Books.

The second part of the library of the Duc d'Altemps will be sold at auction in Rome January 20 to February 10. The catalogue, describing 2,871 lots, fills 298 pages. Many early printed Italian books in their original bindings are included, among them a perfect copy of the Statutes of the City of Rome, first edition, printed at Rome by Ulrich Han about 1467; St. Bonaventure's "Meditatione sopra la passione del nostro Signore," Venice, about 1490; and the original Aldine edition of the famous "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili," 1599. Among the manuscripts is the earliest known copy of the Commentary on the "Divine Comedy" by Dante's son Pietro, 1359. The volume contains 134 leaves, of which the first six are on vellum, and the rest on paper. It is surmised that the first six leaves are in the author's own autograph. At the end of the catalogue, sold as the property of a Roman lady, is a copy of the Dante of 1564, printed by the Sessas, with 250 pretty drawings on the margins by an artist of ability, and many marginal notes which are attributed to Tasso.

At the book auction held by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London, in the week ending December 14, the following prices were paid: Book of Hours, illuminated, vellum, 32 miniatures, fifteenth century, £40; another, French, 25 miniatures, £95; "Missale ad Usum Sarum," Paris, Regnault, 1527, Catherine of Aragon's copy, £44; Tylney Book of Hours, fourteenth century, £112; Hakluyt's "Virginia Richly Valued," 1609, poor copy, £31; Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," 1621, first edition, poor copy, £27 10s.; Peter Martyr's "Opera," 1511, £41; B. Mecom's "A Poem," 1757, first book printed in Antigua, £28 10s.; "Tristan de Leonnoys," Paris, 1533, £30; Burns's "Poems," Kilmarnock, 1786, poor copy, £118; second edition, Edinburgh, 1787, with autograph, £31; A. L. S. to his brother and two autograph songs, £88; two letters of Lord Nelson, 1796, £38 10s.; "Imitation of Christ," executed on vellum by the brothers Pape, 1850, £225; Shakespeare's Second Folio, 1632, £115; Poems, 1640, £260; eighteen autograph letters from Thackeray, Dickens, and others to Mrs. Gore, £116.

George H. Richmond, who announced recently that his experts had discovered that signatures in the so-called Milton Bible purchased by him at an auction in this city, were forged, has made public a letter from W. H. Buckler, secretary of the American Legation at Madrid and the latest owner of the book, ordering the auctioneer to release the purchaser from his contract. Mr. Buckler says:

If the Bible is a forgery, the sooner it is exposed the better. If it is even seriously questioned by reputable experts its value is, of course, so greatly impaired that nobody could be expected to want it at any price.

This Bible is described in the *Nation* of December 12, p. 539.

Correspondence.

A NOTE ON "THE PLEASANT ART OF READING ALOUD."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The following extract, with its pleasant picture of domestic life in the early part of the seventeenth century, may serve as a note to your article in last week's *Nation* on "The Pleasant Art of Reading Aloud." It is from the dedicatory epistle to his father, prefixed by Henry More to his "Philosophical Poems," published in Cambridge, England, in 1647.

You deserve the patronage of better poems than these, though you may lay a more proper claim to these than to any, you having from my childhood tuned mine ears to Spencer's rhymes, entertaining us on winter nights with that incomparable piece of his, "The Fairy Queen," a Poem as richly fraught with Divine Morality as Phancy.

C. E. N.

Cambridge, Mass., December 23.

HOFFMANN AND LONGFELLOW.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Prof. Robert H. Fife's letter, "The Real E. A. Hoffmann" (*Nation*, November 28), is interesting and instructive; he might have added a reference to Longfellow's introduction of the Hoffmann legend in his "Hyperion." In Book iv. ch. 3, "Shadows on the Wall," Hoffmann is introduced *à la* Hitzig; ch. iv., "Musical Sufferings of John Kreisler," is a pretty literal translation from Kreisleriana in Hoffmann's "Fantasiestücke in Callot's Manier." Prof. Gustav Gruener has helped me to a clearer perception of these facts. I write of them, not with a view to sharing, however slightly, in German literary research, but solely for the object of recalling the younger set of our scholars to a more careful consideration of Longfellow, especially of his "Hyperion." That curious medley of romance and autobiography was German literature for the ordinary American of the '40's and '50's. And most deservedly, for "Hyperion," despite its obvious faults, was a work of genius. It influenced the New England mind profoundly; it used to be a Harvard classic "before the war." In my judgment its influence was far more pervasive than that of Longfellow's other early writings; it set the fashion for German literature *of a certain kind*. Its very limitations explain to us the old-fashioned American ignorance of the greater German literature: Lessing, Goethe, and so on down to Heine. I hope that some one of our younger set may be moved to make a careful study of Longfellow's German studies.

J. M. Hart.

Ithaca, N. Y., December 23.

MR. BERENSON'S "NORTH ITALIAN PAINTERS."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: There is so little precedent for us bookworms turning that I venture reluctantly to question the adequacy of your notice of Bernhard Berenson's "The North

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Italian Painters of the Renaissance" (*Nation*, December 5). I forbear to raise issues of opinion between your reviewer and a mere reader; our quarrel is on matters of fact. He writes: "At the end there are the usual tables of works by the artists considered in the text, etc." Now, in the first place, the works of twenty-four artists, not even mentioned in the text, much less "considered," are listed at the end. And next does the phrase "the usual tables" convey even to the average *Nation* reader that these tables contain practically all known works by the painters of the North Italian school, and that Mr. Berenson has not only located dozens of paintings personally and for the first time, but also has laboriously compiled these registers from obscure publications? Finally, does the statement that the attributions "will probably arouse the usual amount of discussion among experts" give any hint of the many ascriptions that will be accepted without discussion, as absolutely convincing? Possibly your reviewer assumes that the golden adjective "usual" applied to Mr. Berenson's connoisseurship tells all these things to most of your public. If so he takes a more hopeful view than do your critics usually, or than does your DEVOTED READER.

New York, December 26.

[Our review was unquestionably inadequate. The pressure on our columns at the time of publication made anything more than a cursory note impossible, unless the review was postponed until after the holidays. We may flatter ourselves too greatly in thinking that our readers have seen our former notices of Mr. Berenson's work. If they have they should know, approximately, what his "usual" tables are like. And "discussion" does not necessarily imply dissent, though it would be strange if there were not dissent also, the connoisseurship of painting not being as yet an exact science. By "the artists considered in the text" we meant the North Italian painters of the Renaissance. It might have been more exact to have said "the usual tables of works of the schools considered in the text." We hoped we had conveyed with sufficient clearness our sense of the difference between Mr. Berenson's writings and those of the "usual" purveyors of art-books for the holiday season.—ED. THE NATION.]

CONDITIONS OF FREE ACCESS TO ITALIAN MUSEUMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In consequence of a misconception prevalent among a large class of American travellers, attention should be called to the conditions under which the Italian government issues tickets, giving free access to national museums and excavations. It is not true, as stated recently in a publication distributed widely in America by a semi-philanthropic tourist association, that if a woman "has a diploma from an American university and sends it to the American consul in Rome, it will admit her to the art galleries of the state throughout Italy, free of charge." The law on this subject expressly limits such privileges, among foreigners, to artists; to students of the history of art and of artistic criticism who have brought out noteworthy publications (a copy of one such work is required); to professors of archæology, history, literature, and art; and to students actually matriculated in either Italian or foreign institutes of archæology, history or art, or of faculties of letters and philosophy or schools for engineers. Applications under each of these classifications must be accompanied by academic documents, visèd "by the Italian diplomatic agent or consuls in the country from which the applicant comes or by the ambassador of his country in Italy." Applications based solely upon "holding a diploma from an American university" are refused. H.

Rome, December 12.

NEW YORK'S UNWIELDY SCHOOL BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There is great need in New York city for the same efficiency in public educational administration which has revealed itself in Boston since the Boston School Committee three years ago was reduced from twenty-four to five. The question arises, Would not the concentration of power and responsibility involved in the same cutting-down process produce corresponding results here? I know of no more admirable summary of the arguments for such a change than "School Reform in Boston," a short and vigorous article in the July *Atlantic*, to which I would specially commend your readers. I have no idea of reproducing those points in this letter, but I beg to call attention to a few local considerations, in the hope that influential persons may take this matter up.

The same ratio of reduction as that applied in Boston would give us a board of nine or ten members, instead of forty-six, as at present. I fully believe that a board of this size, whether appointed or elected, paid or unpaid, would be far more efficient than the present board can possibly hope to be. This reduced number, however, would be still more efficient, if organized, as in the case of the Public Utilities Commission, in two distinct boards, or committees. Just as municipal problems are separated from State problems in the action of these two distinct small commissions, so I would separate secondary school problems from elementary school problems in their administration.

The tendency of the age is to divide education into three periods of six years each under the heads of elementary, secondary, and university training. University training is always controlled by a separate board; why should not secondary education be thus developed? The differences of subject-matter, method, and purpose are so great as to constitute distinct problems which can best be solved by separate groups of men. The youth is as distinct from the child as from the man, and his progress should be as carefully guarded. Before adolescence the child recites in each subject to one woman teacher; after twelve the youth recites in each subject to a different teacher, more and more commonly a man, and the object is differentiation not unification of studies. Self-government is instilled by college-bred teachers in the period of youth, while obedience is planted in childhood by the training-school graduate. Varieties of direction, speed, and general intensive suggestiveness are indicated by these and other distinctions which might be made between the scope, the method, and the purpose of secondary education and of elementary education. In conclusion, therefore, I submit that two small commissions or committees, of five men each, with full power and responsibility to manage respectively the first and second periods of six years each in school education, would prove a step forward in New York city.

ELRES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 3.

Notes.

A life of Thomas Chatterton has been written by Charles Edward Russell and will soon be published by Moffat, Yard & Co. Mr. Russell has a new thesis, that the so-called Rowley forgeries are the work of another hand than Chatterton's.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have ready for publication "A Pocket Full of Sixpences" by G. W. E. Russell, "With the Border Ruffians" by R. H. Williams, "The Life and Voyages of Joseph Wiggins," "English Children in the Olden Times" by Elizabeth Godfrey, and "Saint Catherine of Siena" by Edmund G. Gardner.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Text Society, held recently at Edinburgh, it was reported that the concluding volume of Wyntoun will soon be issued; also the concluding volume of the text of Henryson is nearly ready, while the text of "John of Ireland" is making progress.

Archibald Constable & Co. will soon publish a work by Prof. J. Garstang of Liverpool on "Burial Customs in Ancient Egypt," being an account of excavations made during 1902-3-4 in the necropolis of Beni-Hassan. Professor Garstang's labors were discussed at some length in the *Nation* of October 31, 1907, p. 405.

The Literary Walloon Society of Liège has undertaken to publish a dictionary of the Walloon dialect, spoken in the provinces of Liège and Luxemburg.

A life of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts is to be written by Charles Osborne.

Hereafter Moffat, Yard & Co. will be the American publishers of the *Burlington Magazine*.

The new *Theological Review*, edited by the faculty of divinity in Harvard University, makes its appearance as a quarterly, published by the Macmillan Company. The keynote of the periodical may properly be looked for in the introductory article by Prof. Francis G. Peabody, "The Call to Theology," with its hopeful utterance: "The period of indifference seems approaching its close, and an era of promise for theology seems to be at hand." Other articles, such as A. C. McGiffert's "Modern Ideas of God," T. N. Carver's "Economic Basis of the Problem of Evil," and C. F. Dole's "Divine Providence," carry out the impression that the aim of the magazine is to find a new justification of theology in the present results of scholarship.

The report that Dr. Prothero has given up the editorship of the *Quarterly Review*

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is now denied. He has merely handed over the control of the *Review* to J. C. Bailey for a time, owing to ill-health.

Further volumes of the World's Classics published by Henry Frowde contain Carlyle's "Life of John Sterling," Anne Brontë's "Agnes Grey," Lesage's "Gil Blas," translated by Smollett; "The Poems of Coleridge," and Trollope's "Three Clerks." Several of these have excellent introductions. To the Coleridge, for instance, A. T. Quiller-Couch contributes a brief life of the poet and study of his work. We observe that the editor, who writes of Coleridge with even more than the usual enthusiasm, has the courage to say that "there are some to whom 'Christabel' rings false, painfully false, here and there, in spite of its witchery."

We take pleasure in recording the appearance of the fifth volume of Beaumont & Fletcher, edited for the Cambridge English Classics (G. P. Putman's Sons), by Prof. A. R. Waller. The plays included are "A Wife for a Month," "The Lovers' Progress," "The Pilgrim," "The Captain," and "The Prophetess." As in the earlier volumes, the text is a literal reproduction from the folio of 1679, with a record of variant readings.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have added to their limited editions, printed at the Riverside Press, with large type and on fine paper, Sir Thomas Browne's "Hydriotaphia or Urne-Buriall." The text follows that of the first edition, 1658, and rectifies errors which have crept into later issues. The archaic spelling of the first edition has been retained, "save for a few deviations toward uniformity." The number of copies is 385; the binding is full red leather, with abundant gilt tooling. Altogether this is a worthy reproduction of one of the stateliest pieces of composition in our tongue.

A call has come already for a second edition of Dr. J. E. Sandys's "History of Classical Scholarship" (Putnam's) and the author has taken this occasion to make some changes in the form of his work and to add some twenty-eight pages of new matter. It is agreeable to hear that a continuation of this history, bringing the record down from the end of the Middle Ages (when the first volume closes) to the present day, is now in the press.

W. A. Butterfield has published a facsimile of Henry Pelham's "Plan of Boston in New England with its Environs, including Milton, Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Charlestown, parts of Malden and Chelsea, with the military works constructed in the years 1775 and 1776." This large map, made under the authority of J. Urquhart, Mayor of Boston, and dedicated to Lord George Germain, is of the first importance historically.

The ninth volume of Worthington C. Ford's edition of the "Journals of the Continental Congress" (Government Printing Office), covering the period from October 3, 1777, to the end of the year, finds the Congress sitting at Yorktown, Pa. The most notable work of these three months was the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the ratification of which by the States, however, was to be delayed for more than three years. The surrender of Burgoyne brought much business, including a tedious wrangle over the execution of the terms of the capitulation. Thanks were voted to Gates, Lincoln, and Arnold, followed immediately, however, by resolutions regarding Gates's movements which came near to ignoring Washington's authority as commander-in-chief. There was renewed hope of winning Canada, for on November 29 the Articles of Confederation were ordered translated into French, and circulated there, together with an address to the people; while three days later an elaborate plan for the enlistment of Canadians was submitted. On October 17 a board of war was established. The Continental paper money was no longer a sufficient resource, and on November 22 the policy of requisitions was entered upon with a call on the States for $5,000,000, to be raised in taxes, the issue of State paper money to cease. The futile attempt to regulate prices took form in the recommendation that commissioners meet at New Haven, Fredericksburg, and Charleston to deal with the matter. On the twenty-seventh of November the confiscation of loyalist property by the States, and the investment of the proceeds in loan office certificates, was recommended, followed within a week by the authorization of a loan of two million sterling from France and Spain. In October, John Hancock, president of Congress since May 24, 1775, resigned, his successor being Henry Laurens of South Carolina. A resolution of thanks to the retiring president encountered considerable opposition, but was finally voted. Mr. Ford's notes continue to be informing, and there is a useful list of committees, besides the usual index to the journal for the year.

"Lincoln in the Telegraph Office," by David H. Bates (The Century Co.), is an entertaining book of reminiscence in a comparatively unfamiliar field. While Mr. Bates does not pretend to go much beyond his own personal experience as manager of the War Department telegraph office and cipher operator from 1861 to 1866, his personal contact with Lincoln, who spent long hours in the office, was exceptionally close, and the pleasantly written story traverses a good many interesting incidents. Specially important, perhaps, are the author's firsthand accounts of how the military supervisor of telegrams, Edward S. Sanford, struck out from McClellan's famous dispatch of June 28, 1862, to Stanton, the paragraph containing the words, "You have done your best to sacrifice this army," before delivering it; of the feverish efforts of the War Department to discover the source of the bogus proclamation of May 17, 1864, calling for 400,000 men; and of the plot to burn New York. These general matters, indeed, predominate over those relating specially to Lincoln, of whose personality Mr. Bates gives, however, many illustrations confirmatory of the general estimate long since formed by those who knew him. The proofreader should have prevented the repetition, on pages 86 and 87, of two paragraphs already printed on pages 28 and 29.

The history of "The Twenty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861-1866," by Alfred S. Roe, recently published by the regimental Veteran Association, Worcester, is a valuable contribution to the literature of the civil war. Its term of service was longer than that of any other Massachusetts regiment but one; its operations in some six States included the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, the assault on Fort Wagner and the siege of Charleston, and the campaign on the James. The aim of the work is not to give an historical account of the events in which the regiment took part, but simply to tell what the officers and men "saw, said, thought, and, above all, did." Consequently the book is full of personal incidents and anecdotes, many of which are amusing and give graphic pictures of soldier life and humor. The largest contributor is Gen. Francis A. Osborn, the original lieutenant-colonel, who kept a diary of the daily happenings during his term of service. There are numerous portraits and pictures, including scenes in camp nd on battle field by members of the regiment, as well as maps and a roster.

There is but one honest thing to say about G. S. Layard's "Shirley Brooks of Punch" (Henry Holt & Co.)—it is at least three times too long, an exaggerated example of the dropsy that has laid hold of English biography of late years. Shirley (his real name was Charles Williams) Brooks was born April 29, 1815, and lived until 1874. He was from an early age a voluminous contributor to the press, besides writing a number of novels, now as completely forgotten as his leaders and critiques. He became a member of the *Punch* circle, and, after the death of Mark Lemon, in 1870, assumed the head of the table. He was a great talker of the old sort, sometimes getting himself up for a dinner-combat by an hour's deliberate meditation; a tremendous writer, turning out notes, jokes, poems, Parliamentary reports, any kind of "copy," with incredible ease—a born journalist. His letters are of the kind that must have filled the recipient with joy, but that somehow in cold print, half a century later, sound forced and schoolboyish. They should never have been published. The most human note in the book is the pathetic account of his death:

> On the morning of the 23rd he looks over the forthcoming number of *Punch*, and makes some suggestions. A boy is waiting below for "copy." Shirley writes a small make-up paragraph, asks for a cigar, takes a couple of whiffs, *"looks very surprised,"* and falls back dead.

The only information of any particular value is the determination of the fact that *Punch's* famous apology to this country after the death of Lincoln, was written, not by Brooks, who opposed the project, but by Tom Taylor.

Four of Vernon Lee's books have recently been published: By John Lane Co., "The Sentimental Traveller: Notes on Places," and second editions of "Genius Loci" and "Pope Jacynth and Other Fantastic Tales"; by Mitchell Kennerley, a little reprint of "Sister Benvenuta and the Christ Child." The stories are in Vernon Lee's familiar manner: the style studied and polished, at times precious, often delicately ironic; the setting, a monastery or a nunnery or a feudal castle; the characters, burning with zeal, say, for religion or art, conceived in a vein of high fantasy. These stories are not for the ordinary palate, but for those who have cultivated a taste for the romantic and exotic. This limitation lies also upon the two books of travel, which continue in the line of "The En-

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chanted Woods and Other Essays on the Genius of Places." Vernon Lee is nothing if not a connoisseur in art, music, and literature. She sees everything projected upon the background of wide reading and wide seeing. Her allusions, her figures of speech, are suggested by books and pictures. "Genius Loci" is full of uncommonly clever description and happy observation. "The Sentimental Traveller" is the same thing, though a little less fresh and spontaneous. The reader carries away the feeling that the author's note-books were skimmed of their best for the earlier books, and that this is a sweeping up of unconsidered trifles. The descriptions are still admirably done; but there is a surfeit of them. The reflections are still those of a highly cultivated mind, but nothing new or moving. The countries included in the itinerary are Germany, Italy, France, and Switzerland. The quest of the Traveller is for "the enclosed places of the spirit, little regions of tender memories and peaceful hopes, set with wonder-trees, bearing deathless blossoms and fruit, . . . those vanishing, longed-for isles, those closed valleys, where the gold-dust of sunset lies tangibly on all things, and our own thoughts all wear an aureole." One of the most interesting papers, in which the writer's emotion is moved directly by the spectacle before her, not indirectly through its suggestions as to art and literature, is "The Chapel of the Sick Children at Berck." Were more of the pages in this tone, the total impression would be of sincerity rather than of sophistication and artifice; and the author would not be provoked to that despairing utterance at the end: "Of all vain dilettanteish writings, these essays of mine must therefore be the most dilettanteish and futile."

E. V. Lucas's "Character and Comedy" (The Macmillan Co.) freshly illustrates the sad truth that making books is too easy. Mr. Lucas has collected a number of light and agreeable essays from *Cornhill Magazine*, the *Outlook*, *T. P.'s Weekly*, the *Country Gentleman*, the *Academy*, and *Punch*. The best of them is "My Cousin the Bookbinder," a view of Charles Lamb as Mr. Lucas imagines the humorist would appear to that cousin, the bookbinder, "who is now with God." The last half of the book is made up of a series of amusing sketches, in epistolary form, from *Punch*: "Life's Little Difficulties." Each paper must have served its purpose admirably as a contribution to journalism; but as a whole the articles are too thin to merit the dignity of permanent form.

Stopford A. Brooke's new "Studies in Poetry" (Putnam's) are a pretty thin gleaning. There is an essay on Blake, well enough, but giving no fresh light on that much-bewritten poet; Keats is treated at some length, and three papers deal with Shelley and the Shelley Society. But the best of the book is the essay on Scott, a fair and discriminating appreciation of his poetry. Dr. Brooke takes up Ruskin's thesis that Scott was sad and gives to it another turn. He was not sad because the age was sad, and he represented it, but because he was, in his poetry, at least, so completely out of touch with his own time. Dr. Brooke makes a sharp distinction between Scott's verse and his novels, which are free from sadness because here the author is in close harmony with his age. It would be difficult to carry such a distinction through. Ivanhoe is not sad, yet it is as antiquarian as any of the poems. More fruitful is Dr. Brooke's long discussion of the Celtic elements in Scott's genius, although he treads on quaking ground.

In bringing together the principal treatises and *loci* on "Theories of Style" from Plato to Frederic Harrison (The Macmillan Company), Prof. Lane Cooper has made a book useful at once for the classroom student and the professional writer. One may object to the exorbitant value given to Wackernagel by placing extracts from his "Vorlesungen" as an introduction to Plato and Aristotle, and one may feel that J. Addington Symonds's three essays on style should not be totally neglected in a book which has room for Frederic Harrison, but these are minor points. The whole of Longinus, in Havell's translation, is included, which will compensate for any omission; and there are chapters from Voltaire, Buffon, De Quincey, Schopenhauer, and others.

The aim of Miss Tereza Stratilesco in her "From Carpathian to Pindus" (Boston: John W. Luce & Co.) has been to show what the Rumanian nation is, and especially to describe "the genuine and most interesting part of it, the peasants." With this end in view, after a brief outline of history, she sets forth at length the peasant's relation to the soil (that is, the manner in which the land is held), to the state, and to foreigners. His home life and industries are described, together with his amusements and pastimes. Much space is also devoted to an account of his religious life, his social relations, and customs at births, christenings, weddings, and deaths. But the book is more than a mere record of historical, ethnological, and sociological facts in regard to the Rumanian. It is a treasure-house of folklore, legends, ballads, and songs, often with the music attached. All are interesting, and some are very amusing. One of them is about a Jew who "went once to heaven, and, taking the guardian angel unawares, walked into God's gardens. When the angel caught sight of him he tried all means to get him out, but in vain: the Jew maintained that he had as much right as anybody else to be there, as there was no entrance fee to be paid. St. Peter was called, and tried to reason the Jew out of Paradise, but with no greater success; neither could David or Solomon persuade him to leave heaven. But a little angel took a drum, and, standing outside of the wall of heaven, began to drum noisily. 'What is the matter?' was the general inquiry. 'An auction.' 'Oh, wait a moment,' the Jew ejaculated, 'I will bid!' and out he fled, and the doors were closed upon him." The book is written in excellent English, and its attractiveness is much increased by the sixty-three illustrations which enable one to realize vividly many of the conditions of peasant life. There are also two maps and an index.

A translation of a translation is not the most satisfactory medium through which to learn about an original, but perhaps it is better than nothing; and a first-hand translation "from the ancient royal Abyssinian manuscript 'The Glory of the Kings'" is not to be hoped for. This manuscript is said to contain one hundred and sixty-four folios of goatskin, written in the Geez dialect. After the battle of Magdala, in 1868, it was removed from the room in which Theodore, the Ethiopian King, had committed suicide, and taken to the British Museum. Upon request of King John it was returned in 1872, and was carefully secreted; but later it was placed in the hands of the translator at the direct command of King Menelik. No attempt is made to date the manuscript itself, or to assign a period to its original composition further than to call it very ancient. The English translation, recently published under the title "Magda, Queen of Sheba" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.), was made by Mrs. John Van Vorst from the French version of Hugues Le Roux, member of the Rouen Académie des belles lettres. It gives an account of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to the court of Solomon, with many details not hinted at in the Biblical narrative. Familiarity with the Hebrew Scriptures is shown in many passages, but only in such a way as to indicate that the work was a compilation made at a much later date, with the purpose of fortifying the claims of the reigning house of Ethiopia, whose descent is ascribed to Solomon and the queen. Their son grows to the likeness of the father, whom he visits. The attempt is made to retain him as king over Israel, but when he insists upon returning to his mother and to his own people, a large delegation of the sons of priests and princes is sent with him to be the nucleus of a theocracy in the South. These young men lament the separation not only from their parents, people, and native land, but from the "Ark of the Covenant," which is called "Sion" and is treated as a sort of fetich. So they steal the Ark and take it along. Their journey is magically swift, pursuit is vain, and their arrival is marked with pomp and the establishment of an extensive kingdom whose law is an abstract of the Mosaic code.

Who the editors of the new "autograph" edition of "Hoyle's Games" are does not appear, but the publishers, the McClure Company, have given the book an agreeable form, and it may be recommended as a useful reappearance of an old friend.

By order of the trustees the speeches given and letters of congratulation read at the "Memorial of the Celebration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 11, 12, 13, 1907," have been printed in a handsome volume by the De Vinne Press.

The seventeenth volume of "Minerva" (1907-8) bears appropriately as frontispiece a portrait of Dr. Karl Trübner, founder and editor of the yearbook, who died June 2, 1907. The present issue has received more than the usual revision and is considerably increased in bulk. Lemcke & Buechner are the American agents of this indispensable dictionary of the academic world. From the same house comes the one hundred and forty-fifth annual issue of the "Almanach de Gotha," with its revised information in regard to the families of the *haute noblesse* and the governments of the world. We have again to acknowledge from the London publisher "Whitaker's Almanack" and "Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage" for the new year. The editor has succeeded in adding more information to volumes already highly compact.

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A new pedagogical journal intended especially for young teachers is now being published twice a month by Gerdes und Hödel, (Pädagogische Verlagsbuchhandlung), of Berlin, entitled *Blätter für die Fortbildung des Lehrers und der Lehrerin* It is edited by Doctors W. Wolffgarten, G. Roth, Johannes Meyer, and Alfred Pottag.

"Einführung in das Gotische," by Dr. F. v. d. Leyen, University of Munich, constitutes one volume in the series, Handbücher des deutschen Unterrichts, edited by Adolf Matthias (Munich: C. H. Beck). It contains all the material needed for the beginner in Gothic—grammar, chrestomathy, and vocabulary. In the arrangement of matter the verb precedes the noun.

Ernst Eckstein's "Gesammelte Schulhumoresken" (New York: G. E. Stechert & Co.) contains not only his most famous sketch, "Der Besuch im Kerzer," but such other favorites as "Katheder und Schulbank," "Stimmungsbilder aus dem Gymnasium," together with several stories never before published. All the school world knows or should know the first-mentioned tale, one of those rare bits of dialect from school-boy life that breathes a language universal, whether it tells of mischievous and refractory pupils in the Rosegger forests or under the glances of an Ichabod Crane on the Hudson. What is interesting if not strange about Eckstein and his saucy lad is that the story has been condemned again and again, and indeed ever since it was written, by pedagogues and dominies; and still it has lived on, passing into edition after edition, chiefly, we suppose, because of the ever-present desire to read what the teacher has advised was pernicious. Taken as a whole, the book gives a fair idea of several sides of German school life.

Prof. Martin Hartmann of Berlin, who has recently returned from a long trip through Central Asia, will publish as one of the series known as Angewandte Geographie (Halle: Gebauer-Schmetscheke), "Kultur und Wirtschaftsgeographie Turkestans," chiefly on the basis of his own research. The work begins with a history of Turkestan. Another chapter is devoted to language and literature, furnishing among other things a large collection of popular poetry. Present economic conditions and possibilities of development in trade and traffic are to be fully discussed.

In the flood of new literature on Japan a noteworthy production is a work in German, "Die Kultur Japans" (Berlin: Curtius) by Dr. Daiji Itchikawa, lecturer in the Japanese department of the Oriental Seminary in Berlin. The book, which deals chiefly with the history and the present character of civilization in Japan, has something of the nature of an *apologia pro domo*. The author defends the imitation of Western civilization by modern Japan; but further declares that if Japan had not excluded Christianity in the seventeenth century and later, it would have shared the fate of India in becoming subject to Western peoples. He deplores the educational ideals that now prevail in the higher circles of Japan, compelling the acquisition of so many Western languages and literatures in addition to the native Japanese, and wonders how long the Japanese student will be able to stand the strain. Every Japanese student must acquire at least three foreign tongues, Chinese, English, and German. He tells us that the Japanese are naturally a religious people, and have already absorbed many elements of Christianity, and that the coming faith of the country will be a unique Japanese type of Christianity.

Under the title "Oestliches Werden," the well-known German essayist Dr. Hermann Brunnhofer publishes a series of articles the purpose of which is indicated by the sub-title: "Kulturaustausch und Handelsverkehr zwischen Orient und Occident von der Urzeit bis zur Gegenwart, (Bern: Victor Schlüter). These essays are chiefly historical, depicting the interchange of culture between the East and the West at different periods.

When the copyright on a German author's works expires, thirty years after death, the larger publishing houses compete in getting out good and cheap editions. Athenasius Grün, Simrock, and Freiligrath all died in 1876, and now their works have appeared in one of the best of these cheap series, Max Hesse's neue leipziger Klassiker-Ausgabe: Grün complete in ten parts, bound in two large volumes, cloth, 4 marks; the select works of Simrock, 12 parts in 4 volumes; and the entire works of Freiligrath, 10 parts, in 2 volumes, 6 marks. Literary introductions, and in some cases explanatory notes, accompany these editions, the texts of which have been critically prepared by recognized scholars. The Bibliographisches Institut of Leipzig and Vienna is publishing similar editions, known as Meyer's Klassiker-Ausgaben, the latest addition being Immermann's "Werke," with biography, in 5 volumes, at 2 marks per volume, edited by Dr. Harry Mayne.

A new journal intended to bring about an understanding between modern culture and religion is being published by Vanderhoeck & Ruprecht, Goettingen, entitled *Religion und Geisteskultur*. It is edited by Th. Steinmann. Among its contributors are leading theological and non-theological savants of different countries; naturally Germans are most largely represented.

Of the Corpus Reformatorum, Huldreich Zwingli's "Sämmtliche Werke," edited with the assistance of the Zwingli Verein of Zürich, by Profs. Emil Egli and Georg Finsler, and published by M. Heinsius of Leipzig, 14 *Lieferungen* of the proposed 120 which are to contain all the writings of the Swiss reformer have made their appearance. The editors have paid special attention to correct textual readings, and have added historical and bibliographical introductions and explanatory notes, chiefly linguistic. In many respects this will be a parallel to the great Kaiser edition of Luther's works, upon which the scholars of Germany have been engaged for more than two decades.

The old problem as to the relation of the doctrines of Jesus to those of the best Jewish teachers of his times, especially of Hillel, is being actively discussed in Germany. A small work lately published under the title "Christentum und Judentum, Parallelen" (a revision of a discussion originally printed in the Jahrbuch des Verbandes der Vereine für jüdische Geschichte und Literatur) offers an interesting set of parallels, particularly on ethical themes, between Christianity and Judaism. To show, however, that such parallels are merely an illustration of the old dictum: "Si duo faciunt idem, non est idem," is the purpose of Prof. Ed. Koenig of the University of Bonn in "Talmud und Neues Testament," an issue in the well-known series Biblische Zeit- und Streitfragen.

Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch of Berlin, whose lectures and pamphlets on "Babel und Bibel" caused such a stir a few years ago, recently delivered in Berlin under the auspices of the Lessinggesellschaft two popular lectures, "Weiterbildung der Religion," which promise to be equally sensational. He declares that the first purpose of the scientific investigation of religion must be to rid Christianity of elements from Oriental religions, chiefly Babylonian. He traces in the literature of Babylonia the beginnings of such *Beimischungen* as angelology and demonology, and the ideas of Jesus concerning hell, heaven, paradise, and the fall of man. Even the sacrificial idea in the Lord's Supper he traces to Babylonian sources, where, too, the Trinity is already important. Faith in miracles and in the miraculous healing of the sick is common to Oriental religions. Again, such conceptions as those connected with the birth of Jesus he traces back to a misunderstanding of the Old Testament passages, especially as these are reproduced in the Septuagint. The lectures will be published at once.

Prof. A. W. Hunzingen of Leipzig has written a new work on Christian apologetics, entitled "Zur apologetischen Aufgabe der Kirche der Gegenwart," published by A. Deichert, Leipzig. His attempt is to demonstrate that modern natural science, philosophy, and history have not damaged the Christian conception of things (Weltanschauung).

We had occasion to mention, some years ago, the appearance of the first (Danish) section of the "Palæographic Atlas," published in the year 1903 by the Arnamagnæan Commission through the Gyldendal Publishing Company of Copenhagen and Chicago. This publication, which is patterned mainly on the series of reproductions published by the English Palæographical Society, deserves more than a passing mention now that the second and third sections have appeared (in 1905 and 1907, respectively). The editor of this collection of reproductions of sample pages of old Scandinavian manuscripts and documents is Dr. Kr. Kaalund, librarian of the Arnamagnæan collection of manuscripts in the University library of Copenhagen. The first portfolio contains, on thirty-eight folio plates, a collection of sixty-four reproductions, chronologically arranged, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century; the second and third portfolios consist of thirty-seven plates each, containing fifty-three and fifty-seven reproductions, respectively, of old Norwegian and old Icelandic manuscripts. Opposite each phototype reproduction is a rendering of the text introduced with a brief description of the manuscript by the editor. The expenses of the publication of the last portfolio published have been defrayed by the so-called Carlsberg Fund, an endowment established for the promotion of science by the late Danish brewer Jacobsen. These reproductions testify to the high state of development which the art of writing, as well as that of illuminating, had

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attained in the Scandinavian North. Particularly deserving of mention in this respect are the Codex Frisianus of the Norwegian King's Sagas; the Flateyjarbók, which is probably the handsomest old Norse manuscript extant, containing among other things the earliest and best version of the discovery of Vinland; and some Norwegian law codices. The scientific importance of a publication like this needs hardly to be emphasized. A copy of this series ought, indeed, to be found in the library of every university where philological, and, particularly Germanic, studies are carried on. The editor's name is a sufficient guarantee of scientific thoroughness, and the mechanical part of the work does all possible honor to Danish bookmaking and reproductive art. The price of each portfolio is 30 crowns (about $8.00), to which must be added cost of carriage.

American scholars are more or less familiar with the work of the French universities in the study of English literature, but the remarkable progress of the French in Germanic studies has not received the same recognition here. No more pleasant introduction to a German classic could be desired than Paul Bastier's "Friedrich Hebbel, dramatiste et critique" (Paris: Larose), which contains, besides an interpretative introduction of two hundred pages, a free adaptation of Hebbel's chief play, "Maria Magdalena," and translations of his chief critical works. Hebbel's æsthetic theory is now attracting more and more attention in Germany; and though his name does not appear in Saintsbury's "History of Criticism," readers of this volume will readily recognize the unusual significance of his critical work.

In a few cities and villages in this and other States, some of them important, the proposition to turn the subscription library into a free library is persistently rejected. To abolish the fee, it is argued, would only cheapen the library and lower the esteem in which it is held even by those who are not willing to pay for use. As bearing on this question, statistics just reported by the public library of Olean, N. Y., are of interest. For many years this institution, under the name Forman Library, was maintained on the principle that if the public wished the use of it, the privilege could be had for a fee which any one could pay who was in earnest. Unlike many subscription libraries in small cities, it was maintained on a liberal scale, with an attractive building, good supplies of standard and new books, generous hours of opening, and was administered by librarians of skill and culture. Yet in a city of some 12,000 people, it had at the end of the year 1906 only 237 registered borrowers, and its monthly issue of books averaged only 716 volumes. About the middle of January last, without any important change in other respects, the fee was abolished and the library was made public. At the end of ten months, the list of borrowers had increased to 2,617 and the average monthly issue of books to 4,211 volumes, an eleven-fold gain in the number of borrowers and a six-fold gain in the number of books issued. The fact seems to be that the average man and woman are *not* greatly in earnest regarding the library. They can be moved out of their inertia and brought under the influence of good books only by removing all excuses for neglect and by supplying conditions that will appeal even to the indifferent and lethargic.

Special interest attaches this year to the report of the Royal Library of Berlin, both because liberal rules regarding the hours of opening and the use of the library have been recently introduced, and because it is the first report issued since the appointment of Prof. Adolf Harnack as chief librarian. The report shows a growth during the year of 32,979 volumes, of which 12,892 were added by purchase, 10,296 by gift, and 9,791 by deposit under the copyright law. Accessions deemed worthy of special mention are twenty-five incunabula and a collection of 1,600 volumes of modern drama and poetry. Of the incunabula the most noteworthy was a copy of the Fust-Schaeffer Psalter of 1459, costing 86,000 marks. The collection of German music, founded in April, 1906, by large donations from German music dealers, already contains 33,000 works; and the hope is expressed that eventually it will contain the works of every German composer. The reading-room was used during the year by 135,380 persons, 7,516 of whom were women; 367,300 volumes were issued for home reading, and 247,145 volumes were consulted at the library.

The midwinter meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held this year in connection with the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Chicago, on January 1. The papers of the forenoon session were devoted to the bibliography of science. Dr. Cyrus Adler of Washington restated, with some new facts, the well-known story of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature; A. L. Voge presented the case for the Concilium Bibliographicum in Zürich, treated this time from the point of view of the technical man; and W. A. Beale gave an account of "The Contributions of the United States Department of Agriculture to the Bibliography of Science." The last-named paper was a record of much creditable work done, while that from Zürich was chiefly concerned with plans for the future. On the suggestion of Dr. C. B. Davenport, the zoölogist, a motion was passed recommending the case of the Concilium and its appeal for funds to the consideration of the council of the society. It is proposed that funds collected in America be held in trust by an American board, soon to be created. In the evening the members of the society and their friends were the guests of the Caxton Club, in the rooms of which they listened to an illustrated lecture by W. D. Orcutt of the University Press, Cambridge, Mass., on "Printing as a Fine Art." The speaker dealt with the development of the type, its form, and its proportionate arrangement on the page, beginning with the scribe, here represented by the facsimile edition of the Breviarium Grimani, continuing through Gutenberg's forty-two-line Bible, and representative examples from the principal countries, down to William Morris, in whom the artist worked destruction to the purpose of the printer to present a readable page.

The Third International Congress for the History of Religions is to be held at Oxford September 15 to 18. The sections will deal with the following peoples and their religions: (1) the Lower Culture (including Mexico and Peru); (2) the Chinese and Japanese; (3) the Egyptians; (4) the Semites; (5) India and Iran; (6) Greeks and Romans; (7) Germans, Celts, and Slavs; (8) Christianity. English, French, German, and Italian will be recognized as official languages.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, held last week at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Prof. D. G. Lyon of Harvard announced that the Turkish government has granted to Harvard University a firman to explore the site of ancient Samaria, the modern Sebastie. The excavations are to be under the direction of Dr. G. A. Reisner, who expects to begin about April. This place is by many, if not most, Old Testament archæologists regarded as the most promising site for excavation in Palestine, provided always that funds are forthing to conduct the work on a sufficiently large scale, and for a sufficient period of time. On recommendation of the council the society took cognizance of the Hilprecht controversy, adopting the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, charges reflecting on American Oriental scholarship have been publicly made against Prof. H. V. Hilprecht,

Resolved: That this society shares the desire expressed by a number of American Orientalists that a complete reply to these charges be made in the journal of this society or elsewhere.

The death is announced from Cambridge, England, of Gen. James John McLeod Innes, late of the Royal Engineers. He was born in India in 1830, and served through the Mutiny campaign. Among his books are "Lucknow and Oude in the Mutiny"; "The Sepoy Revolt," 1897; "Sir Henry Lawrence" (Rulers of India Series), 1898. He also edited a memoir of Gen. Sir J. Browne.

On the basis of a press dispatch announcing the death of Alfred Stead, son of W. T. Stead of London, a brief obituary note was printed in the *Nation* of December 19. Word now comes that the death is that of a brother of Alfred Stead.

THE CHARM OF VENICE.

Venice: Its Individual Growth from the Earliest Beginning to the Fall of the Republic. Part II. The Golden Age. By Pompeo Molmenti; translated by Horatio F. Brown. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 2 vols., $2.50 per vol.

The Sea Charm of Venice. By Stopford A. Brooke. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

Venice on Foot. With the Itinerary of the Grand Canal and Several Direct Routes to Useful Places. By Hugh A. Douglas; 75 Illustrations and 11 Maps. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Venetian Life. Revised and Enlarged. By William Dean Howells. 20 Illustrations in Color by Edmund H. Garrett. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Old Venetian Palaces and Old Venetian Folk. By Thomas Okey; with 50 colored and other illustrations by Trevor Haddon. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6 net.

The second section of Professor Molmenti's elaborate work deals with the sixteenth century—the climax of the magnificence of the

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Republic, and the period which the world generally regards as most characteristically Venetian. Then flowered Venetian painting, then the architecture of the Renaissance began to run its riotous course, then pageants, luxury, and dissipation allured and amazed the pleasure-seekers of Christendom. But the historian knows that the Golden Age was really the age of decadence; and he measures the greatness of Venice by the many generations which were required before wealth and excesses finally sapped her vitality. Professor Molmenti describes this period more fully than it has ever been described before in English. The mass of material about it is almost endless; for, with the introduction of printing at the end of the fifteenth century, books and pamphlets were added to the usual store of public and private documents. Professor Molmenti explores every field—the political, the artistic, the social, the scientific, the educational. He naturally expatiates on the ceremonies and pageants, and he gives a dispassionate account of the judicial and criminal procedure which historical novelists have fastened upon for their lurid effects. In order to place Venice in the proper perspective, however, he should have stated what were the judicial methods and the tortures and punishments in vogue at this time elsewhere in Europe.

His chapter on the private life of the artists assembles many entertaining details, but it will be less novel to American readers (who may be presumed to have some acquaintance with the lives of Titian, Tintoret, and the rest) than his account of the authors and poets. He traces also the development of the drama, from the early mummeries to the beginnings of opera, in a fashion not elsewhere accessible in English. Since the "private life" is the central object of his study, we have very full descriptions of the daily habits of the rich and the poor, of the country-places of the former and the occupations and amusements of the latter, and of the customs attending birth, marriage, and death. A chapter on the type of Venetian beauty gives much curious information, which leads us to infer that beauty among the women was as rare in the sixteenth century as it is to-day. The few magnificent faces which survive in the portraits of Titian, Giorgioni, Palma Vecchio, Tintoret, and Bordone seem to be exceptions and not to belong to a widely diffused type. Professor Molmenti closes this section of his work with a study of the corruption of manners, a topic which has never been neglected by a certain class of investigators, but which he treats as an historian. Here again, it would be well to furnish some means for comparing the sexual license of Venice with that of other contemporary capitals: Rome, for instance, was rotten from top to bottom, and Naples reeked with all sorts of iniquity. Venice seems to have got the worst reputation because, like modern Paris, she advertised her licentiousness, instead of pretending to a decency which did not exist. Certainly, no apologist can deny the well-attested facts, which simply prove, in the last analysis, that wealth and luxury are the most dangerous enemies of a nation.

The admirable illustrations of these volumes have been chosen with such fine judgment that they really illustrate most of the subjects touched upon. Even specimens of Venetian lace are reproduced in half-tone. Horatio Brown's translation reads fluently, almost as if he had written it originally in English; but we must again express our surprise that he should leave untranslated many passages in mediæval Latin, Italian, and Venetian, besides many Venetian words and phrases, which most of his readers will find puzzling. It may be proper to quote authorities in the original for the footnotes; but such quotations in the text ought to be translated. The great number of works cited shows the range and minuteness of Professor Molmenti's researches.

Stopford A. Brooke's little volume contains an unusually good essay on "The Sea-Charm of Venice." In it he blends impressions and emotions, history and art. He is not the hasty tourist, who peers, and nods, and hurries on, but the lover of Venice, who has returned to her again and again, seen her under many aspects, thought upon her glories, and felt her fascination. He writes with genuine enthusiasm, but without gush, and displays also an unusual skill in description.

We have long wondered why no one has compiled a guide for those who wish to see Venice on foot, for that is the way by which, after you have made your first acquaintance with the canals by gondola, you can come to know the city best. Hugh A. Douglas has at last produced just such a book. It is a model of clearness, conciseness, and concrete information. In the course of ten walks, Mr. Hughes visits every part of the city. He describes also the Grand Canal, which must necessarily be viewed from the water, and the Place of St. Mark's. A map elucidates each walk, and numerous half-tones enable the stranger to identify the principal buildings. There is much miscellaneous information, packed into the smallest space. Moreover, Mr. Hughes has mapped out fifty direct routes, which show how to reach a desired point without delay. The book contains a list of noble families, and a section of general notes in which are treated such matters as the councils, the original citizens, the Tiepolo conspiracy, and the value of the ducat. Exhaustive indexes make it easy to find every name mentioned in the text. The book slips easily into the pocket, and ought to be the companion of every visitor to Venice.

It is more than forty years since Mr. Howells gathered into a volume his fugitive papers on Venetian life. They are still the best in their field; and now their author, having revised them, sends them forth in a definitive edition. He adds a pleasant introduction, telling why he has pruned or amended certain phrases or statements. That is, we feel, a dangerous pastime for an author of three score and ten to engage in. "The flourish set on youth" belongs to sketches of Venice written by an enthusiast of twenty-five. Suppose letters were to be toned down to suit the sobriety of the lover turned grandfather? But we would not insist too much in the case of Mr. Howells, for he has not really mutilated his classic volume, which may well delight another generation of readers. The publishers have brought out this *édition de luxe* in model form. Mr. Garrett's colored sketches are carefully reproduced, but they add little, in our opinion, to the charm of the book.

Mr. Okey turns his hand readily to almost any Italian subject, but he has never, we think, done so more successfully than in the present case. This book is not only much better intrinsically than his historical sketch of Venice, but it also is free from the pot-boiler aroma that pervaded that effort. He takes up chronologically the palaces of Venice, tells what is known about the building of each, describes (in many cases) the owners or dwellers, and surrounds each subject with its proper atmosphere of associations and traditions. He has had the happy inspiration to go direct to Malipiero, Priuli, and Sanudo for concrete examples of Venetian life in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; and, as he has excellent judgment in selecting and skill in presenting, he makes a varied, vivid, and trustworthy story. Those three great diarists did for their age much more than Pepys did for his; but Mr. Okey supplements their stories and their gossip with references to the professional historians, to Sansovino, the authority on customs and institutions, and to Tassini, learned in "Curiosities." Mr. Okey is a Ruskinian, yet he forms his own opinions on works of art, and does justice to the palaces of the later Renaissance which Ruskin condemned. But when justice has been done to those elephantine edifices—the Palazzi Grimani, Rezzonico, Manin, and Pesaro—one turns with a sigh of relief to the Gothic and Byzantine types in which is embodied the real Venice. Mr. Haddon's colored illustrations deserve high praise. Although here and there the colors may be too intense, yet the scenes are well chosen and the general color effects excel those of any similar book with which we are acquainted. The pen-and-ink sketches, drawn after the fashion of the architect's clerk, are better than similar work by Mr. Pennell, but they are at best less satisfactory than artistic half-tones. As a whole, the book is a delight, rich in the color, the glow, the gorgeous life of Venice.

CURRENT FICTION.

The Loves of Pelleas and Etarre. By Zona Gale. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The sentimentality of these idyls of old age is so effusive and unabashed as to discount in advance whatever reflections might be made upon it by the unemotional critic. There is something of the daring, of the *risqué* even, in such an exhibition of decrepit amorousness. That is a graceless way of putting it, and perhaps expresses too much. There is, let us say, a touch of indecorum in the unveiling of this belated dalliance; or would be if the spectator were not secretly aware that the whole affair is merely a piquant masquerade. These people are not really old, though they wear the garb of age. Supposing, however, it were possible for seventy to live and disport itself habitually in the mood of seventeen, you would suppose a Pelleas and Etarre. The fact that physically they are no longer as young as they used to be, would then be for them a matter of humorous and half-surprised recognition. They would dance, and picnic, and go upon endless honeymoons, always with their best foot forward, as these two charming old frauds

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delight one by doing. They would present, with a kind of defiant jauntiness, the spectacle of youth and crabbed age amicably dwelling together at very close quarters. Whatever extravagance, from a literal point of view, may inhere in these sketches, is at all events a very pleasant kind. No doubt there are a good many persons who have passed the threescore and ten, and who have their good moments of feeling themselves "seventy years young." Heaven forbid that any of us should find himself incapable at that age of some, at least, of the pretty follies which Pelleas and Etarre so gayly commit.

The Broken Road. By A. E. W. Mason. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Americans have often read of those Indian princes who, sent to England to be educated in the English way, have distinguished themselves at Oxford and Cambridge, perhaps in scholarship, certainly in cricket and polo. "The Broken Road" is, in one sense, a sort of tract exhibiting the evils of this kind of training for the best class of Indian youth—the class of the native rulers. It is rather rare among Anglo-Indian novels in regarding the matter from the native point of view, as well as in its bearing upon British preëminence in India. The author's patriotism, however, sufficiently vindicates itself in the fact that the latter consideration is the chief one. The problem is expressed concretely: For generations the English policy has been to push a great highway through "Chiltistan" to "the foot of the Hindu-Kush." But on the part of the Chiltis there had been stubborn though secret opposition, which, in connection with the natural difficulties of the country, had delayed the execution of the project. The building of this road is understood to be essential to the establishment once for all of the British power upon the frontier. The plan had been originally conceived by an English engineer named Linforth, and had been carried forward by later Linforths, destined in one sense or other to lay down their lives for the project, without seeing its fulfilment. At the time when the story begins, the future of the road is seen to depend upon the new-born heir to "Chiltistan." The "political officer," who knows most about the frontier, and who is near his last days, urges that on no account shall the young prince be sent to England for his education. His plea is that in England the boy will be treated as an equal, while upon his return to India he must be treated as an inferior, the almost certain result being a desperate reaction on the part of the native against the government which insists upon his inferiority. Chief among the causes of his embitterment is likely to be a hopeless passion for some Englishwoman who has found it possible to dance and flirt with him in London, but could not possibly marry "a nigger." This prophecy is disregarded; the young prince is sent in due time to Eton and Oxford, where the latest Linforth becomes his closest friend. The two boys covenant solemnly for the building of the road. But the obstacle of the Englishwoman intervenes. The prince returns to India, already embittered, to find himself under the thumb of English officials. He reverts to his people, organizes a revolt, and the road, under the young Linforth, crushes him out of sight as it goes upon its predestined way. It is a moving story, well told. Perhaps the most striking thing about it to an American reader is the plain fact that the narrator, whatever his sympathy with the individual native victim, believes that the British power in India must be maintained at all cost.

Admiral's Light. By Henry Milner Rideout. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Rideout is making himself known as a writer of fiction whose work, though small in amount, is unusual in quality. Against his background of the New England coast village he is throwing a series of bold human figures such as it is the ordinary fashion of our story-writers to look for in Brittany or Cornwall. His themes are simple; he does not balk either the ugly or the heroic aspects of the life he is portraying. "Admiral's Light" is more picturesque, more amiably romantic than some of the earlier tales. It lacks the grim and really tragic force of such a story as his "Wild Justice," one of the most remarkable American short stories of its generation. "Admiral's Light" is an unfinished boy-and-girl romance, an apotheosis, one might rather rudely call it, of calf-love. The boy is a lighthouse-keeper, or, rather, does the work of one as self-appointed deputy for his aging grandfather. The girl is a foundling ward of a gypsy stroller. Their special virtue is that though circumstance throws them together and temptation is strong to seize the sweet of the passing hour, they are discreet enough to part, so that the boy may go away and find his place in the world. The persons and incidents which complicate this situation give one a little the impression of being contrived for the purpose. The increase of scale has perhaps been an embarrassment, as it is likely to be with the thumb-nail artists of the short story. And perhaps one's sense of a loss in directness and energy is corollary to one's impression of an increase of self-consciousness. Mr. Rideout's is a manner which in seeking distinction may become over-elaborate, meticulous, and ultimately barren. There is always danger that the well-bred style will become a mere polite murmur, sliding gently toward the ear, but not quite reaching it. And there is always danger that the literate style will become a creation of obvious artifice instead of a true vehicle. The chief thing we may wish of Mr. Rideout is more abandon, less attention to the rules of the game.

The Fair Lavinia and Others. By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. New York: Harper & Bros.

This volume of tales may lead one to speculate as to whether it is for better or for worse that Mrs. Freeman is more frequently abandoning her stern New England portraiture for sentimental dallying with the past, for the production, as it were, of imitation miniatures. It is impossible to feel that she is adding anything distinctive to that literature of powder and patches, of lavender and old lace, which has been so thoroughly developed by our literary collectors of antique furniture. All the old properties are trotted out and put through their paces, with a result that would doubtless be called "pretty" and "sweet" by a certain type of reader. The persons use the queer lingo commonly foisted upon the eighteenth century hero and heroine: "She has no megrims, nor need to dose with salts, and the like, for swooning, like most of her sex." Glance at a page of Fielding, or Smollett, and contrast the vigorous talk with this kind of verbal "dandering." "I could love her not" is apparently the kind of locution by which one of these bogus antiques most readily convinces the general customer of its authenticity.

But if such a tale as "The Fair Lavinia" may be dismissed as sham, there are one or two stories in the collection which are altogether worthy of the author; hardly the graceful idyl "The Willow Ware," or the extravagantly romantic tale, "The Underling"; but stories like "The Pink Shawls," and "The Secret," with their simple and faithful realism. Altogether the most striking story in the group, however, is called "The Gold," a sombre study reminding one, as much by what it is not as by what it is, of Hawthorne. A soldier of the Revolution has set out for the war immediately after receiving a legacy in gold from England. He has hidden it, and has refused to tell his young wife where it is. After his departure she searches for it in vain. Noise of it gets abroad, leading to her murder by unknown hands. The soldier returns, to live alone the rest of his life, shunned by his fellow-villagers, since he is suspected of being in some way implicated in the murder of his wife, and of another person. One day he is found frozen to death with a letter in his hand which reads: "The andirons, the fire-set, the handles on the high-boy. . . . Gold." Hawthorne would have embroidered the grim fabric of this tale with an arabesque of symbolism. Mrs. Freeman tells it as if she had no curiosity whatever as to the spiritual experience involved in the fate of the wretched man. The plain narrative has a force of its own.

Bonaparte in Egypt and the Egyptians of To-day. By Haji A. Browne. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

The title of this book, together with that of its author, arouses a delusive hope. At a moment when the East, Near and Far, is engrossing more and more attention, it is natural that men should turn more and more anxiously to the fundamental question: What is the inherent difference between the Western and the Eastern mind? An Englishman who has worshipped at Mecca appears as though he might be the Œdipus to solve the problem of the Sphinx. And there is something so inherently alluring in this notion of a fundamental problem with a possible solution, that even a case-hardened reviewer may, for a moment, fall victim to the Haji. But, after a careful examination of Haji Browne's book it appears clearly enough that he must be accounted only as one of the predecessors of Œdipus.

The internal evidence shows pretty clearly how the book is made up. Nearly three-quarters is a paraphrase of an Arabic chronicle recording the history of Bonaparte's expedition of 1798-99, plentifully seasoned with the somewhat vague commentary of the author. Long resident in the

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Orient and a convert to Islam, Haji Browne's point of view is too personal to find a large audience, too heterogeneous to convince, and too discursive to please. His hold on fact is slight. He not only follows his Arab authorities into the most obvious errors, but presumably, owing to the failure of his authorities, he skims the period 1800-1898 in eighteen pages; yet that period saw the piercing of the Suez Canal—an event which profoundly affected the destinies of Egypt—and the creation by Mahomed Ali out of purely Oriental material of a highly effective military machine—a fact worth pondering at the present day. In the few pages devoted to Mahomed Ali one is most struck by the following remark, revealing as it does to the full the naïveté of the author's judgment. When the Pasha was carried to his rest not a few natives and some Europeans were moved to tears, which proves, according to our author, "that at bottom of all his sins and all his crimes the essential element of the man himself was good."

There is further ground of complaint against the Haji; his style is tedious; his egotism insistent. Thus he alludes to a speech of Beaconsfield in which that erratic but occasionally prophetic statesman drew a brilliant picture of the possible regeneration of Islam under the ægis of Britannia, only to point out that he himself, A. Browne, had previously placed the same opinions before an unappreciative world. "The imperial views of Lord Beaconsfield," he tells us, "were relegated to a pigeonhole, where, if the rats have not devoured them, they are still lying." We can no more picture the rats of the India Office devouring the views of Lord Beaconsfield than we can the public swallowing the opinions of Haji Browne. Clearly those opinions are not profound, not even original.

William Allingham, a Diary. Edited by H. Allingham and D. Radford. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.75 net.

Before his death Allingham had begun to write out his autobiography, and the few completed pages dealing with his early life excite a regret that the work was not finished. He has left a charming picture of an imaginative child growing up with uncles and aunts in Ballyshannon, on the west coast of Ireland. But far the greater part of the present volume is made up from his diaries—hasty notes of the events and conversations of the day. A good deal of this is entirely trivial, and ought to have been suppressed. There would still be sufficient left to fill a fair-sized volume.

William Allingham was born in 1824. His schooling was brief. From the age of fifteen to twenty-two he was clerk in a bank, and from that time during the greater part of his life he held various offices in the customs service. In 1863 he was moved to a post at Lymington, which looked across the water to the Isle of Wight and Tennyson's home, about five miles away. During these years he was much at Farringford. He died in 1889.

The interest of the diary depends very little on Allingham's own literary achievements and much on the fame of his friends. It is evident that he was *persona grata* to the lions of the day, bestowing upon them just the right degree of respect to flatter their vanity without arousing their suspicion. His reverence, we hasten to add, was entirely creditable and showed not the least touch of subservience. The protagonists are easily Carlyle and Tennyson, but Rossetti and Browning come in now and then, not to mention a host of lesser names. Perhaps the most curious trait of the record is the fact that it shows us these men in very human attitudes, yet never lets us forget their greatness. Evidently Allingham knew how to draw the best from them in conversation. And how they talked about one another! At the very beginning we hear Leigh Hunt say that "Browning lives at Peckham, because no one else does! a born poet, but loves contradictions. Shakespeare and Milton write plainly, the Sun and Moon write plainly, and why can't Browning?" On the whole the impression of Browning we get is not an alluring one. As characterized by others, and, more particularly, as he presents himself, he appears as a man of enormous activity and equally enormous vanity—something of a *poseur* withal. Perhaps the most significant of his own speeches is this, which may throw a good deal of light on the poet's persistent eccentricities:

> We ought to take up the ball at the furthest point to which it has been thrown. I should be sorry to think that any one was in advance in any way of me in my new Poem.

Columns might be quoted from the conversation of Carlyle and Tennyson, and from the account of their daily habits. How characteristic of Carlyle, for instance, that in crossing the most crowded thoroughfares he simply plunged in without pause, holding out a stick to poke into the nose of any horse that came too near. Tennyson is constantly reading his own verse. That is an old story, but Allingham has been remarkably successful in conveying to the reader the very tones and accents of the reader. We seem to be still nearer to him when we hear Coventry Patmore say: "When Tennyson finds anything in poetry that touches him—not pathos, but a happy line or epithet—the tears come into his eyes."

Not much is reported of politics, but "Dizzy," as all Allingham's circle called him, comes in for constant reprobation. One bit of conversation on that head is so remarkable that it cannot be passed over:

> Enter Sir John Simeon with Mr. Austin Bruce (M. P. for Merthyr-Tydvil). Sir J. presses me to go back to Swainston with him. I hesitate, then agree, and we walk off over the Downs. Dine at eight—they talk of Parliament behind the scenes: Dizzy often *vinosus*—one evening he spoke in such a state (keeping his legs with much difficulty) that Sir J. S. feared a public scandal, and was in pain for the credit of the House. (N. B.—Simeon is no scandal-monger.)

It is probable, nevertheless, that Sir John indulged in reckless scandal at this particular dinner.

Haiti: Her History and Her Detractors. By J. N. Léger. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $3.

Haiti, at last, has a champion who is entitled to be heard; for he speaks from fulness of knowledge, and from a position of political eminence sends forth no uncertain sound. It is not too much to say that the latest book on Haiti is also the best that has ever appeared respecting the so-called "Black Republic." Minister Léger has struck a new note, for, unlike others who have written on the subject, he places himself against a veritable wall of facts, and not only wards off the blows that are aimed at his country, but takes the aggressive against her critics. He relates the history of hitherto "unhappy" Haiti (and relates it well); he takes up the assertions of her "detractors," and ably refutes them one by one.

Now, of course, the chief offender is Sir Spencer St. John, whose "Black Republic" has done more than any other book to spread the impression that the government is a farce, and the people incapable of civilization. Sir Spencer, during his twelve years there, as minister resident and consul-general at Port au Prince, saw no light. On his title-page he quotes the exclamation of Napoleon III.: *Haïti, Haïti, pays de barbares;* and he repeats with evident relish a remark of his Spanish colleague: "*Mon ami,* if we could return to Haiti fifty years hence, we should find the negresses cooking their bananas on the site of these warehouses!" Well, nearly twenty years of those fifty have passed, and yet we find Haiti more prosperous, more certain of attaining its goal—which Minister Léger declares is the same as the white man's goal—and with stability more assured than ever before. How these things have come about, the talented author tells in his book, which all interested in Haiti's progress should read. He also shows how Haiti has, slowly and painfully, worked out her salvation; and—though through seas of blood, and sometimes with misguided pilots at the helm—brought the ship of state into a peaceful haven.

Sir Spencer St. John, and others (nearly all, in fact, who have written of Haiti in recent years) have repeated the tales of cannibalism and the voudou, so prevalent in Haiti; but Minister Léger declares that, while the negro mountaineers are, perhaps, given to superstition, and there may be *papa lois* and *maman lois* dwelling within the secret recesses of the hills, they never have descended to the gross barbarism of devouring human flesh. Sir Spencer gives facts and figures; Minister Léger gives figures and counterfacts: the one to prove the existence of cannibalism in Haiti, the other to disprove it. We are inclined, on the whole, to give credence to the minister.

Science.

Fortification: Its Past Achievements, Recent Development, and Future Progress. By Sir George Sydenham Clarke. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.50 net.

Fortification is a dry subject, dry even to most soldiers. It is, therefore, next to impossible to treat it interestingly. But this is just what Col. Sir George Clarke has succeeded in doing in this, the second, as well as in the first edition of his work, originally published in 1890. And the reason is clear; he has discovered, or stated, the human element in a subject heretofore supposed to be merely a matter of traverses and caponiers, of defilade and demi lune. Now let it be said here once for all that

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the human element has always been present; but it has somehow or other always yielded precedence to the material. No campaign, in the days when war was chronic, was respectable that did not involve a few sieges, generally in that classic land of sieges, Flanders. And thus the science or art of sieges, whether offensive or defensive, took high rank. The professors of the art were mighty and exalted, and untold sums of money were spent, with one almost invariable result: a place besieged nearly always fell. Nevertheless the bastioned trace dominated all military thought to such an extent, that even in our own land, our coast bristles with fine cut stone examples of it. One of them, Fort Trumbull, according to tradition, had been sandpapered on the outside to make it look smooth! So long did this influence last with us that it is within comparatively recent times that the profound study of the bastioned system ceased at the Military Academy. The cadets used to be told indeed that no more such forts would ever be built, and in particular that the Noizet front, the finest flower of the French school at Metz, which all had to draw, never had been and never would be constructed, that it was the mere academic limit of the possibilities of the trace in question; but, so great is the momentum of conservatism that every cadet addled his brain with its monstrosities and burned out his eyes with their projection on paper. To many of Sir George's readers, no passages of his work are more agreeable than those in which he pays his addresses to the engineering tyrants of helpless and innocent cadets.

The bastioned system got its first black eye, not from any disciple of the art in general, but from an officer of French cavalry, the Marquis de Montalembert. Driven out of court by a discussion lasting even to our own days, the place of this system was, in a moral sense, so to say, taken by steel and iron construction, by the disappearing turret, the steel casemate, the "pepper-pot" fort. These forms, too, are going out, for they are subject to the fundamental fallacy of all other systems, of the polygonal as well as of the bastioned, namely, that they become or tend to become the end, instead of the means to the end. In fact, it is largely in protest against this very error, costly almost beyond computation, that Sir George originally wrote his book. His dominant idea is that all fortification is necessarily controlled by the military conditions; that the soldier must prevail over the engineer pure and simple; in short, that to win in war, one must beat the hostile army. A moment's reflection shows that this precept at once puts fortification into its true place of subordination, and makes possible logical results, both in offence and in defence. It is no boasting on our part to say here that this precept, unconsciously perhaps, was put into practice by both sides in our own great war, and that the system of fortified defence developed at Petersburg in 1864 has become typical in our own day, even if it has as yet found no formal expression in the textbooks to the exclusion of other ideas. For what we then and elsewhere accomplished under the stress of war, contains at least the germ of what should be done everywhere in preparation for war, so long as this dreadful solution of international difficulties is suffered to exist.

The further investigation of this interesting question would be out of place here, but it is interesting to note that the whole body of doctrine laid before the world by Sir George excited the angry dismay of the Continental engineers. For Col.—then (1890) Major—Clarke uttered a protest, and in no uncertain tone, against the monstrosities of steel and iron put forward as the latest expression of military engineering skill. Indeed, the unconventional tone of the protest formed then, as it does now, an unusual charm. A work on fortification that raises a smile of delight is assuredly unique. But this was the insult that accompanied the injury, an injury none the less keen that it came, not from a heretic, but from an officer, himself an engineer, and, therefore, necessarily initiated into all the mysteries of the art. To the rest of us, however, the book came as an inspiration; and we hear very little now of the steel-cased hole in the ground covering a gun or two and worked by a few burrowing mechanics.

In his treatment of the great subject of coast defence, Sir George has naturally and properly kept in view the needs of the British Empire. Whether the conclusions reached are applicable in every other case, we are inclined to doubt. Like the tariff, coast defence is a local issue, and we believe that further study of our own conditions would lead to some modification of the views set forth in this book. In particular, the effect of mortar-fire is, in our opinion, underrated; similarly the advantages of submarine mines are minimized by what appears to us to savor of special pleading. The point of view is British.

We are heartily obliged to Col. Clarke for a second edition. A great part has been rewritten in the light of the experiences of the last fifteen years, and in every point the book is up to date. Apart from the special features on which we have briefly dwelt, it gives us pleasure to note in general the sane reasoning leading to sound conclusions. The appendices give complete and valuable data regarding the sieges in the chief European wars since the days of Marlborough. Another edition should correct the few misprints, especially in the French quotations. The work naturally appeals directly to the officer, and especially to the artilleryman and the engineer, but it should do more than this in helping to shape an intelligent public opinion.

This month Bowes & Bowes of Cambridge (England) issue a new edition of G. J. Gray's "Bibliography of the Works of Sir Isaac Newton." Many additions have been made, extending the work to twice its former size.

The Swedish scholar, Prof. Yngve Sjöstedt, who has recently returned from an expedition of zoölogical investigations in German East Africa, which he undertook with other scholars, under the direction of the Stockholm Academy of Sciences, will publish the results of his research, but in German. The title of his volume will be "Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der swedischen zoologischen Expedition nach dem Kilimandscharo, dem Marn- und den umgebenden Massaisteppen in Deutsch-Ostafrica, 1905-1906."

The latest news of Sven Hedin comes in a dispatch from Calcutta, giving the points of a letter written from a place called Gargunsa, in November. In it he records that among other things he discovered the true source of the Brahmaputra River—namely, the Kubitsampo, which rises from an enormous glacier on the northern side of the northernmost parallel range of the Himalayas. The Mariumchu, which has hitherto been regarded as the source, is, he says, merely a small tributary flowing in from the west. After a careful study of the hydrographic problems regarding the Manasarowar and the Sutlej, Dr. Sven Hedin proceeded round the Troly Kailas, discovered the true source of the Indus, and travelled northeast to the thirty-second degree of latitude north.

John B. Francis Herreshoff will be awarded the first Perkin medal for achievements in applied chemistry at the January meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. This medal was established a little more than a year ago, on the occasion of the visit to this country of Sir William Henry Perkin, whose discovery of mauve was the beginning of the coal-tar product industry. The first medal struck was presented to Sir William Perkin at a dinner in his honor. In the case of Mr. Herreshoff, the award will be made, not for any single achievement, but for his improvements in chemical processes, in roasting furnaces, and in other chemical machinery for the reduction of metals.

Charles Augustus Young, formerly professor of astronomy at Princeton, died at Hanover, N. H., January 4. His maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Adams, filled the chair of natural philosophy and astronomy at Dartmouth; his father, Ira Young, held the same position. He was born at Hanover in 1834, and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1853. He first taught at Phillips Academy, Andover, and then from 1857 to 1866 he was professor at Western Reserve. His work here was interrupted by four months of service in the civil war. In 1866 he came back to Dartmouth to the chair which his grandfather and his father had held; and in 1877 he became professor of astronomy at Princeton, where he remained till his retirement in 1905. In 1869 he had charge of spectroscopic observations of the solar eclipse at Burlington, Ia.; and on that occasion he discovered the green line of the coronal spectrum, and identified it with the line 1474 of the solar spectrum. At Jerez, Spain, in 1870, he discovered the "reversing layer" of the solar atmosphere, which produces a bright-line spectrum correlative to the ordinary dark-line spectrum of sunlight. In 1874 he was associated with Prof. J. E. Watson in the observation of the transit of Venus, at Peking, China; and in 1878 he was at the head of the Princeton astronomical expedition to observe the eclipse of that year. He was also in charge of the Princeton expedition to Wadesboro, N. C., to observe the total eclipse in May, 1900. Of his work in general it may be said that besides making a large number of new and important observations on solar prominences, he verified by experiment Doppler's principle as applied to light, by which he was enabled to measure the velocity of the sun's rotation. Among his inventions is an automatic spectroscope, which has been wide-

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ly adopted. For his contributions to scientific knowledge he received in 1890 the Jannsen medal from the French Academy of Sciences. He was a foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain, honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Manchester (England) Literary and Philosophical Society, of the Cambridge (England) Philosophical Society, of the Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani; life member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft; a fellow of the National Academy of Sciences, an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, a fellow of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was president in 1883. He had also received honorary degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, Hamilton, Wesleyan, Columbia, New York University, Western Reserve, and Dartmouth. Professor Young was author of: "The Sun" (in the International Scientific Series), 1882; "A General Astronomy," 1889; "Elements of Astronomy," 1890; "Lessons in Astronomy," 1891, and a "Manual of Astronomy," 1902.

Dr. Nicholas Senn died in Chicago January 2. He was born in Switzerland in 1844 and came to this country with his parents in 1853. After graduation from the Harvard Medical College in 1868, he studied at Munich, and then began the practice of medicine at Fond du Lac, Wis. From 1874 to 1893 he was surgeon-general of Illinois; then moving to Chicago he became surgeon-general of the Illinois National Guard and surgeon at several of the Chicago hospitals. In the war with Spain he served as chief of the operating staff with the army in the field. Since 1884 he had held appointments in the Chicago medical schools: 1884-87, professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; 1887-90, professor of principles of surgery; 1890-1907, professor of practical and clinical surgery in Rush Medical College; professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic; and professorial lecturer on military surgery in the University of Chicago. He was delegate to the International Medical Congress at Berlin in 1890; Moscow, 1897; and Madrid, 1903. Among his many books are "Four Months among the Surgeons of Europe," "Experimental Surgery," "Intestinal Surgery," "Surgical Bacteriology," "Principles of Surgery," "Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors," "Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints," "Tuberculosis of the Genito-Urinary Organs," "Syllabus of Practice of Surgery," "Practical Surgery," "Surgical Notes on the Spanish-American War," "Medico-Surgical Aspects of the Spanish-American War," "Nurses' Guide for the Operating Room," "Around the World via Siberia," "Our National Recreation Parks," and "Around the World via India—a Medical Tour."

Dr. Robert William Taylor, a specialist in venereal and skin diseases, died in this city January 6. He was born in London in 1842, and was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was connected with various hospitals in this city; he had been professor of diseases of the skin in the Woman's Medical College of New York and in the medical department of the University of Vermont. He was author of "A Practical Treatise on Sexual Disorders of the Male and Female."

From Edinburgh the death is announced of two distinguished medical men: Thomas Annandale (born in 1838), professor of clinical surgery in the University, author of "Injuries and Diseases of Fingers and Toes," "Surgical Appliances and Minor Surgery," "Pathology and Operative Treatment of Hip-joint Diseases," and "On Diseases of the Breast"; and Sir Patrick Heron Watson (born 1832) assistant surgeon during the Crimean war, and, since 1855 fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The University of Berlin has also lost a medical professor: Adelbert von Tobold, at the age of eighty, leading laryngologist of Germany, and inventor of many important surgical instruments.

Drama.

JAPAN'S NEW NATIONAL THEATRE.

TOKIO, Japan, December 10.

The increasing influence of Occidental thought on the Japanese mind is nowhere so evident as in the nation's recent attitude towards the theatre. Historically Japan has presented the paradoxical spectacle of a people intensely prone to the dramatic element in every form, yet kept under by an aristocracy that despised everything that pertained to actors and acting. Virtually the Japanese are as much a race of actors as they are a generation of poets. As among them every habit of thought and turn of expression is flavored with delicate and subtle poetic fancy, so their prevalent ways of action exhibit something of the spectacular and the bizarre. But their histrionic potentialities have never been much encouraged. The only outlet in this direction has been the religious festivals and amusements, which in every village evince some taste for theatrical exhibitions, chiefly melodramatic and pantomimic. This persistence of the common people in their preference for histrionic methods of honoring the gods, has been in spite of an indifferent or disapproving upper class that for centuries continued to regard this form of entertainment as representative of a lower order of mind, and wholly out of sympathy with the more æsthetic diversions of abstruse games and poetic contests by which the gentry and nobles whiled away the monotony of the brief intervals of mediæval peace.

It is true, most of the old Japanese plays were so gruesome that the intelligence that failed to appreciate them might fairly be excused, were it not that these same non-playgoers never hesitated to enjoy in actual warfare what they pretended to despise on the stage. There was but one kind of play that a gentleman of old Japan could with good grace attend—the ancient classical drama known as the "No-Dance." It was given only on special occasions, and always privately, as a great man's treat to his intimate friends. To invite guests to appear in a public theatre would have been a gross violation of good manners. This prejudice against the public theatre had, however, a solid foundation; for actors and their companions were notoriously libidinous, and of the baser sort.

All this has now changed. Japanese actors may now indeed be said to compare favorably with those of other countries; and the leaders of Japanese society now frequent the theatre almost as much as do the common people. Recently even the Emperor himself has shown an interest in dramatic art. His Majesty has just issued an order for the erection of a new National Theatre in the Japanese capital, to be a model in architecture and equipment. To this end a commissioner has been sent abroad to study recent advances in theatre construction. Moreover, the leading lords and ladies of the empire have fallen in with the Imperial example. Nobles and magnates of every rank vie in manifesting an appreciation of the stage. The prime minister, Marquis Saionji, led the way by giving an official banquet to the leading members of the theatrical profession in Tokio, an event that stands alone in Nipponese history. How the shades of the neglected Danjuro must yearn to return from the realm of Nirvana, to contemplate even for a moment the revolution for which, during his checkered terrestrial career, he labored so hard. But the "Irving" of Nippon has gone, little honored and briefly sung.

The prime minister is very bold; he has gone a step further still, and advised the daughters of Danjuro, whom, it is said, give some promise of inheriting their father's talent, to go upon the stage. For a foreign mind to appreciate the significance of this move is difficult. The appearance of a real lady on the Japanese stage bears evidence to one of the profoundest mental and social changes that the empire has experienced in the last forty years. Hitherto, not only were respectable ladies debarred from attending the theatre, but no woman was permitted to act. The parts for women were always taken by men. Geishas, and others that had no reputation to lose, were the only members of the sex that ever essayed the rôle of entertainers.

That Japan can now produce dramatic talent hitherto latent is seen from the fact that what has been so long discouraged at home has yet found development and even appreciation abroad. Recently Madame Honoko, a remarkably brilliant Japanese woman, has been astonishing and delighting the French by her impersonations in a Japanese drama in the Theatre des Arts at Montmartre. In the opinion of most foreign critics, however, it will prove much easier for Japan to produce a theatre, perfect in appointment, than to furnish the talent for effective production of foreign masterpieces, as, according to rumor, the government plans. In many of our plays the motive would be pointless to the Japanese. Nor would an audience accustomed to some gory exhibition of human infamy readily take to drama calling into play wit, humor, and an appreciation of modern altruistic sentiment. But a people that can bear without wearying the intolerable length and monotony of their own plays, which go on ceaselessly from morning till late at night, may well possess a perseverance essential to mastering foreign drama.

Even now there is an effort in this direction. Some of the best plays of Shakespeare have already been done into Japa-

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nese, with an adaptation as far as possible of Japanese flavor; but their production, though meeting a favorable reception, has been on what we should regard as only an amateur stage. It would not be safe, however, to estimate Japan's capacity for literary and dramatic accomplishment by the strength of her ambition. The writer cannot easily forget his own experience in this respect. A class of young men under his instruction in literature in a Tokio college once sought his advice in the selection of a play to be acted at the graduating exercises. Knowing their predilection for subjects involving the impersonation of animals, he suggested one or two scenes from "Alice in Wonderland." These aspiring youths considered the matter for a few days, and then reported that, though they deeply appreciated the professor's excellent selection and his compliment in believing them equal to the production of anything so intricate in speech and so profound in thought, they yet felt obliged to decline entering upon anything so pretentious. Consequently, with all due humility, they had "decided to play Mr. Shakespeare's 'Macbeth' instead." And they literally carried out their decision! When ambition is so self-assured, if Japan's new National Theatre does not eventually come up to the Occidental ideal, it will not be for want of a will to try. J. I. B.

Desmond MacCarthy's "The Court Theatre from 1904-7" (London: A. H. Bullen) gives the history of the Vedrenne-Barker management. By far the most room is allotted to the works and philosophy of G. Bernard Shaw. We cannot help wondering, however, whether to criticise Mr. Shaw is, after all, not labor lost; whether the task might not better be left to Mr. Shaw himself. In such an event, we agree with our author in regarding it as not improbable that Mr. Shaw would write a play in refutation of his former theories. The volume contains an additional attraction in the shape of an appendix of programmes of the various Vedrenne-Barker performances.

The German Theatre in this city will soon present Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen," which has never been seen in America. The reasons for this long neglect may be found in the diffuseness of the piece and the impracticable scenic demands of the original. Several acting versions have been made, of which the shortest required four hours and a quarter, and called for sixteen changes of scene. Dr. Baumfeld's version can be performed within the usual time limits, and with only ten changes, some of them easy.

F. R. Benson has made arrangements with Robert Arthur for a second repertory season at the Coronet Theatre, in London, February 17, to March 14. Eleven plays of Shakespeare, including the historical trilogy of "Richard II.," "Henry IV." (Part 2), and "Henry V.," as presented at the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon, will be performed. The programme will also include Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," Garrick's version of Wycherley's comedy, "The Country Girl," and a new dramatic version of "Don Quixote," constructed by G. E. Morrison and Robert Stewart.

Music.

CHARPENTIER'S "LOUISE."

Oscar Hammerstein is undauntedly pursuing his policy of transplanting to his Manhattan Opera House the repertory of the Paris Opéra Comique. He began with "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," which was followed by "Thais"; and last Friday witnessed the first American production of Charpentier's "Louise." Gustave Charpentier is one of the most interesting and eccentric of characters in modern France. A poet as well as a composer, he wrote a libretto and set it to music, the result being an opera which he called "Louise" and which is largely autobiographic. It was an immediate success when produced nearly eight years ago, and has remained prominent in the repertory of the Opéra Comique ever since. In a few years the composer, not having to share the *tantièmes* with a librettist, earned over half a million francs, most of which he spent in providing for the comfort, pleasure and instruction of the working girls, from whose ranks the heroine of his opera is recruited. A special conservatory of music for their use was one of his institutions. Then he disappeared from Paris to live near Monte Carlo; he is supposed to be at work on a sequel to his opera, but as he writes to no one, nothing definite is known, and the world has once more cause to speak of the eccentricity of genius.

Perhaps it would be too much to call "Louise" a work of genius; but it certainly is the product of an uncommonly clever mind. Louise is the daughter of a workman; she falls in love with a young poet named Julien, and as the parents refuse their consent, and marriage without parental consent is impossible in France, they elope and take up their abode in a little house on a bluff overlooking Paris, which is seen in the background brilliantly illuminated. Friends of the pair organize a festival, which gives occasion for brilliant processionals and dances in the style of spectacular grand opera. Louise is crowned queen of the day, Muse of Montmartre. In the midst of the festivities her mother arrives to beg her to return to her home where her father is dying. Louise obeys; the father recovers; but Louise is no longer his child, as she was before the elopement. The moment comes when the memories of her lover and the free Parisian life she has led throw her into a delirious ecstasy, which so angers the father that he throws open the door, bids her go, and hurls a chair after her. A moment later he is overwhelmed by a fit of remorse; but it is too late.

"Louise" was heard by a large audience and enthusiastically applauded, especially after the third and fourth acts. Many had doubted whether an opera so essentially Parisian as this is, with its characteristic street scenes and cries, would please an American audience; and these doubts were strengthened by the fact that "Louise" has not been a lasting success in any city outside of France. But they were dissipated by the reception accorded the opera. The excellent performance under Mr. Campanini, with four distinguished artists like Mmes. Mary Garden, Bressler-Gianoli, MM. Dalmores and Gilibert, no doubt contributed much to this success; but apart from this, "Louise" is an interesting operatic story, and Charpentier's music is nearly always entertaining. In its climaxes it is stirring.

A book of uncommon interest is E. T. A. Hoffmann's "Musikalische Schriften," edited by Dr. Edgar Istel of Munich and published by Greiner & Pfeiffer, Stuttgart. Hoffmann was an original character, endowed with the greatest variety of intellectual gifts, which enabled him to excel in the most diversified pursuits. He was novelist, poet, jurist, and caricaturist. He was also celebrated as a leader of the orchestra, director of the opera, composer, and musical critic. A quarter of a century before Lortzing he composed an opera, "Undine," the text of which was taken from Fouqué's version of the fairy tale. After twenty-three successful representations in Berlin, the theatre with all the decorations and fittings of the stage was destroyed by fire, and the score suffered the same fate. Carl Maria von Weber was enthusiastic in praise of this musical production, by which he was strongly influenced in the composition of the "Freischütz." Hoffmann's writings were read with interest by Schumann, Berlioz, and Wagner, and contributed to their development.

In Paris Bruneau's "L'Attaque du moulin" has just been revived successfully, after an interval of thirteen years. It had thirty-eight performances when first produced. Delna again sings the leading rôle. Glück's "Iphigénie en Aulide" has been revived at the Opéra Comique, while the Grand Opéra is preparing to produce the "Hippolyte et Aricie" of Rameau (who died in 1778). Dijon has anticipated this move by producing "Dardane," which Rameau considered his best work.

Paderewski has been offered and has accepted the directorship of the Warsaw Conservatory of Music.

Art.

Practical Wood-Carving: A Book for the Student, Carver, Teacher, Designer, and Architect. By Eleanor Rowe. New York: John Lane Co. $3 net.

The relationship of wood-carving to the other sculptural arts is indicated rather by implication than by exposition in Miss Rowe's book. Nowhere in it, at all events, are the references to this relationship summarized in a concise admonition to the student that intellectual appreciation of the essential character of the art cannot be stimulated too early. Knowing where one ought to come out obviously prevents purposeless blundering. Yet it is doubtful if one young person out of a score who hope to make a living from wood-carving—and architects appear to be agreed that the demand for competent wood-carvers greatly exceeds the supply—understands that even moderate success will depend upon possessing precisely that power of realizing the facts of form and surface which every successful sculptor in other branches cherishes as his most important professional asset. Wood-carving has, to be sure, its craft peculiarities, which may perhaps be

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summed up in the statement that it exacts the sharpest and most definite treatment of any of the kinds of sculpture. It is marked, in its best estate, by simplicity of line, clear delimitation of planes and comparatively unmodulated surfaces. In the last analysis, however, color, variety, and interest in wood-work are an outcome of good drawing.

Generalizations of this sort, placed at the beginning of a book of practical instruction, would, no doubt, be meaningless to many of the amateurs who enter upon the practice of wood carving without sound draughtsmanship. It might, however, now and then arouse a thoughtful beginner to the necessity of grasping, either before or while acquiring the special methods of the art, the principles that underlie all good modelling. Miss Rowe undoubtedly believes all this, for she says specifically, toward the end of the manual:

> Every carver should be able to draw, and should study design, but he will learn more in the beginning by trying to adapt a good design to his own needs than by endeavoring to strike out a line of his own without any regard to the traditions of the past.

At the same time, the criticism seems fair that she treats wood carving rather as a craft than as a branch of art.

Barring that defect—if it be such—the manual is certainly practical, by reason of its explicit instruction through well selected examples of our own and other times. Both photography and directions in very distinct English have been employed in the attempt to show just how to do it—how best to grind and strop tools, to shape the wood before carving, and to make the various cuts. The ordinary constructional forms used by cabinet makers are explained by diagrams. The qualities of different woods are described in detail—a feature valuable for others than beginners. For encouragement and inspiration, as well as instruction, many photographs of carvings of various periods are reproduced; and a few of them are also analyzed diagrammatically. There are included bits of architectural modelling in wood, largely from English and French collections, coffers, cabinets, chests and boxes, picture frames of several periods, Renaissance carvings in high relief by Grinling Gibbons, and a few productions of the present day school. That no Japanese work is shown occasions a little regret, for of all wood carving ever executed anywhere, no other gives stronger evidence of orderly technical power, guided by taste and temperamental enthusiasm.

In the series of books on art, in red covers, which are published in London by Duckworth and in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons, the latest volume is on Rembrandt, by G. Baldwin Brown. Without being a specially illuminating piece of criticism it is a capable bit of work, and a pretty complete one, giving a great deal of information about the paintings, etchings, and drawings, the technical methods, and the qualities of the art of the great Dutchman, and what is really known or reasonably surmised as to his life, in a shape hardly to be so conveniently found elsewhere. When we add that there are forty-odd plates, well chosen and fairly well reproduced, representing every phase of the artist's work, we have indicated that the book will be welcome.

"The Christ Face in Art," by James Burns (E. P. Dutton & Co.) and "The Child in Art," by Margaret Boyd Carpenter (Ginn & Co.), are two examples of the kind of book in which the text furnishes an excuse, such as it is, for the reproduction of a number of works of art of different epochs, thus producing a salable commodity for the holiday season. They need not be more particularly considered.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has received another large consignment of Greek and Roman originals. There are 127 objects, of which the most important are 11 marbles, 45 vases, and 27 bronzes, covering practically classical art from the decade immediately preceding the Parthenon to the best period of work under the Empire. The collection includes an exquisite marble relief, A Young Horseman, executed in a spirited manner and with striking perfection of detail. Edward Robinson, the assistant director, thinks he "may safely prophesy that it will be regarded as one of the great treasures of the classical department." The date is tentatively placed as "probably not earlier than the second half of the fourth century." Other noteworthy accessions to the collection of marbles are The Torso of a Boy of the Pheidian school not later than the fifth century B. C. and a life-size fragmentary Statue of a Woman, a production of the sixth century. The bronzes include a small statue of a Greek discus thrower in a fine state of preservation. It belongs to the period immediately preceding the age of Pheidias. As bronzes of that time are rare and even when found are generally in poor condition, this accession is of special value. All the vases are painted, thus giving additional information about an important branch of ancient art. One of the vases, a painting called The Battle of the Amazons, shows the first extant attempt at foreshortening. Among the thirteen miscellaneous articles is a little gold cup of the Mycenæan period. This is the only article of its kind that the Metropolitan Museum possesses. The collections of stained glass, of wood work, and of textiles have received important additions, both by purchase and gift from the collections made by the late Stanford White. A panel painting, "Three Saints," by Lorenzo Costa, has been given by Rodman Wanamaker.

Among the exhibitions at the dealers galleries in this city are portraits by A. Benziger at M. Knoedler & Co.'s, till January 11; pictures by Willard L. Metcalf, Montross's, January 18; and water-colors by F. Hopkinson Smith, Theodore C. Noé's, January 18.

The eighth International Congress of Architects will meet May 18 to 24 in Vienna. In connection with this convention there will be an international architectural exhibition, which is to remain open until June 24.

The trustees of Columbia University have appointed Kenyon Cox to be professor of painting, Daniel C. French professor of sculpture, and John La Farge professor of the decorative arts. They will be members of the Faculty of Fine Arts. The nominations were made jointly by President Butler of Columbia and the Council of the National Academy of Design, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Academy and Columbia University. The new professors will take up their duties with the opening of the next college year in September.

On January 13, the Anderson Auction Company of this city sells a collection of Japanese prints, 300 lots.

Some of the pictures of the late Paul Leroi (better known as Léon Gauchez) were sold at auction in Paris on December 16. John Russell's Portrait of a Young Lady, in pastel, dated 1789, brought 30,000 francs, the highest price ever paid for an example of this artist. The record hitherto had been 1,650 guineas, paid at Christie's in 1900 for his Portrait of Miss S. W. Chambers, dated 1798. A Rubens Triptych, a finished sketch for the Elevation of the Cross at Antwerp, brought 175,000 francs, as against 3,200 guineas at Christie's on May 4, 1901.

At the auction at Christie's, London, December 14, Reynolds's Lady Dashwood and Child brought £2,730; Lawrence's Miss Anna Maria Dashwood, £1,470; J. Hoppner's Portrait of a Lady in blue dress, £1,575; W. Peters's Hebe, £525; F. Mieris's Two Boys at a Window amusing themselves with a cat, £325; and P. Wouverman's Scene at a Village Fair, £378.

The death is reported of Prof. Tito Azzolino, director of the Academy of Fine Arts, Bologna, and an architect of prominence. He had published "Fr. Cochi pittore architetto," 1881; "Concorso per il palazzo della Cassa di Risparmio di Pistoia," 1897.

Finance.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE "PREMIUM ON CURRENCY."

The old year ended with a premium of ¼ of 1 per cent. paid for moderate sums of currency in Wall Street; this premium, which was first quoted at the opening of November, had risen at one time (November 12) as high as 4 per cent. The New Year began without any bid at all. For the first time since November 2, it was possible, on Thursday of last week, to say that certified New York bank checks were no longer selling at a discount. As usual with a long-expected event, its arrival attracted little notice, unless perhaps the week's advance on the Stock Exchange was partly connected with it.

The ending of the premium has, however, suggested numerous comparisons. In 1873 New York bank checks continued at a discount during five successive weeks; in 1893 the period was exactly one month. In 1907 it lasted two months, or twice as long as in 1893. In this connection two questions arise: Why the depreciation of checks has lasted so much longer than in other panic years, and just how far disappearance of the premium meant that normal conditions were restored. The answer to the first question is, that on no such previous occasion had New York banks been so heavily in debt to interior institutions. In former panics, New York called in such outstanding balances as it could when the crisis was over, and made good the rest with imported gold. In 1907 it was New York which owed heavy

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sums on balance to other American cities, and which, therefore, had to pass along the imported gold.

What the end of the premium means is, that New York banks are providing all "payroll money" and permitting local depositors to draw in full. It could hardly be said last week that they were providing cash for all drafts by inland banks. The reason why interior banks, unable to cash their drafts on New York, stopped selling them at a discount in Wall Street, was that the inland banks no longer needed the cash. Not only did these interior cities make a better showing of reserves, at the December statements of the national banks to the Comptroller of the Currency, than did the New York institutions, but the disposition among depositors to return their hoarded cash to bank was more general in those sections than in the East.

Disappearance of the premium on currency, however—or, to put the matter in another way, rise in certified bank checks to par with cash—is the plain enough signal of an approaching general return to normal bank conditions. There will be occasion enough, hereafter, to review as a whole the episode of suspended cash payments, to fix the responsibility, and to determine whether such recourse to the methods of insolvency without either the excuse or the penalty which goes with other insolvencies, is to remain as a chronic and recurrent stigma on American finance. For the present, the question of interest is, what is to happen in the money markets when the banks of this country are again doing business as they should? Not a few experienced financiers, in positions of importance, predict continuance of money stringency.

This opinion they deduce from the facts that London has large repayments to make to Paris, for the gold advanced by the Bank of France during our run on the Bank of England; that German finance is still under heavy strain; and that our railways will take the earliest possible opportunity of selling bonds to take up the $300,000,000 short-term notes on which they raised money during 1907. Against these recognized influences, most people will place the effects of world-wide trade reaction. Shrinkage in business activity releases currency in several ways from the channels of interior commerce. There is less retail buying; therefore people keep less cash in their pockets, and merchants less "change" in their tills. When production slackens, fewer hands are employed, and employers need less cash for payrolls. Reduced commercial activity means smaller requirements of cash reserves as a support for loans at the average country bank; its accruing reserve money, therefore, flows to banks in the larger cities. When, as is true to-day, the country's actual circulating medium has been enormously inflated by the gold importations and other expedients of the panic time, this tendency must necessarily increase.

On Thursday of last week, the Bank of England reduced its official discount rate from the 7 per cent. level established November 7, to 6 per cent. This was at least significant. Of itself, the action cannot be taken to mean quick restoration of easy money, either on Lombard Street or here; for it is forty-three years since December has closed with a 7 per cent. Bank of England rate; and yet the Bank itself ended 1907 with a gold reserve $11,500,000 above that held at the same date in 1906, and much larger, both in actual amount and in its ratio to deposits, than at the similar date since 1902. Indeed, the rate at the other London banks, on December 31, was 2 per cent. under the Bank of England. Apparently, what that institution feared was continuance of New York's bid of a premium for London's gold. The fear was groundless, and when, last week Monday, American bankers made no effort to attract even the gold arriving in London by that day's South African steamer, the governors of the Bank no doubt decided on reduction.

But when this much has happened, what is to follow next? Precedent, at least, points to a rapid succession of reductions. In 1873, when the American panic forced up the London bank rate, first to 7 per cent. and then to 9, the first reduction, to 8 per cent., occurred on November 20; it went to 6 on November 27, to 5 on December 4, and to 4½ on December 11—four cuts in four successive weeks. By January, 1874, it had reached 3½. The London panic of 1866 brought about a bank rate of 10 per cent. It was first reduced to 8 on August 10; the next week it went to 7, the next to 6, the next to 5, and it stood at 3½ by the close of the year. The 10 per cent. London bank rate of the panic of 1857 was cut to 8 on December 24, to 6 on January 7, to 5 on January 14, and by February 11 was down to 3.

As a rule, this swift return of easy money after a London panic has been paralleled by the after-panic movement in the American market. The last day of December witnessed a call money rate of 30 per cent., in New York, with thirty-day loans at 15 per cent. These were familiar rates in the immediate sequel of all previous panics. Yet, four months after the panic of July, 1893, call money went at 1½ per cent. on Wall Street and sixty-day loans at 2. Five months after the Stock Exchange shut its doors on September 20, 1873, the call money rate was 3 per cent. and the rate on commercial paper 5. We are not yet so far away, by two months or more, from the panic of last October.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Adams, Arthur. Temporal Clause in English Prose. Henry Holt & Co.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Edited by A. R. Waller. Vol. V. Putnams.
Bose, Jagadis Chunder. Comparative Electro-Physiology. Longmans. $5.75.
Breckenridge, L. P. How to Burn Illinois Coal Without Smoke. Bulletin No. 5. Urbana, Ill.: The University.
Browne, Sir Thomas, The Works of. Edited by Charles Sayle. 3 vols. Edinburgh: John Grant.
Brown, Stewardson. Alpine Flora of the Canadian Rocky Mountains. Putnams. $ net.
Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Memorial of the Celebration of 1907.
Clarke, T. E. S., and H. C. Foxcroft. A Life of Gilbert Burnet. Putnams.
Darwin, Sir George Howard. Scientific Papers. Vol. I. Putnams.
Day, Lewis F. Enamelling. Imported by Scribners.
Dodge, Arthur Pillsbury. Whence? Why? Whither? Westwood, Mass.: Ariel Press. $1.50.
Drake, Allison Emery. Discoveries in Hebrew, Gaelic, Gothic, Latin, Basque. Denver: Herrick Book Store.
Draper, Andrew S. Addresses and Papers. Albany.
Durand, W. F. Researches on the Performance of the Screw Propeller. Washington: Carnegie Institution.
Espinosa. Friar Alonso. The Guanches of Tenerife. Edited by Sir Clements Markham. Vols. XXI. and XXII. London: The Hakluyt Society.
Eve, G. W. Heraldry as Art. Imported by Scribners.
Fulda, Ludwig. Der Dummkopf. Lemcke & Buechner.
Hardy, E. J. John Chinaman at Home. Imported by Scribners.
Hind, A. M. The Etchings of Rembrandt. Imported by Scribners. $2.50 net.
Hulbert, Eri B. The English Reformation and Puritanism. University of Chicago Press. $2.50 net.
Jâtaka, or Stories of the Buddha's Former Births. Edited by E. B. Cowell. Translated by E. B. Cowell and W. H. D. Rouse. Vol. VI. Putnams.
Latham, Charles. In English Homes. Vol. II. Imported by Scribners.
Melick, Charles W. Diary Laboratory Guide. D. Van Nostrand Co.
Miles, George Henry. Christine and Other Poems. Longmans. $1 net.
Molière, The Plays of. Translated by A. R. Waller. 8 vols. Edinburgh: John Grant.
Moody, John. The Investor's Primer. Moody Corporation.
Moss, Fletcher. The Fourth Book of Pilgrimages to Old Homes. Published by the author.

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Nolhac, Pierre de. Petrarch and the Ancient World. Boston: Merrymount Press.
Nordell, Philip A. Bible Studies for Adult Classes. Vols. I., II., and III. Philadelphia: American Baptist Pub. Soc. 20 cents net each.
Platt, Dan Fellows. Through Italy with Car and Camera. Putnams. $5 net.
Stebbing, William. The Poets: Geoffrey Chaucer to Alfred Tennyson. 2 vols. Henry Frowde.
Strong, Augustus Hopkins. Systematic Theology. Vol. II. Philadelphia: Baptist Publication Society. $2.50 net.
Trowbridge, W. R. H. Mirabeau, the Demi-God. Imported by Scribners.
West, Max. The Inheritance Tax. Macmillan.
Who's Who, 1908. Macmillan. $2.50 net.
Winder, Thomas. T' Heft an' Blades o' Shevvield. Sheffield: Independent Press.
Wood, Henry A. Wise. Money Hunger. Putnams. $1 net.
World's Classics: Coleridge's Poems; Trollope's Three Clerks; Lesage's Adventures of Gil Blas de Santillana, 2 vols.; Brontë's Agnes Grey; Carlyle's Life of John Sterling. Henry Frowde.
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